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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
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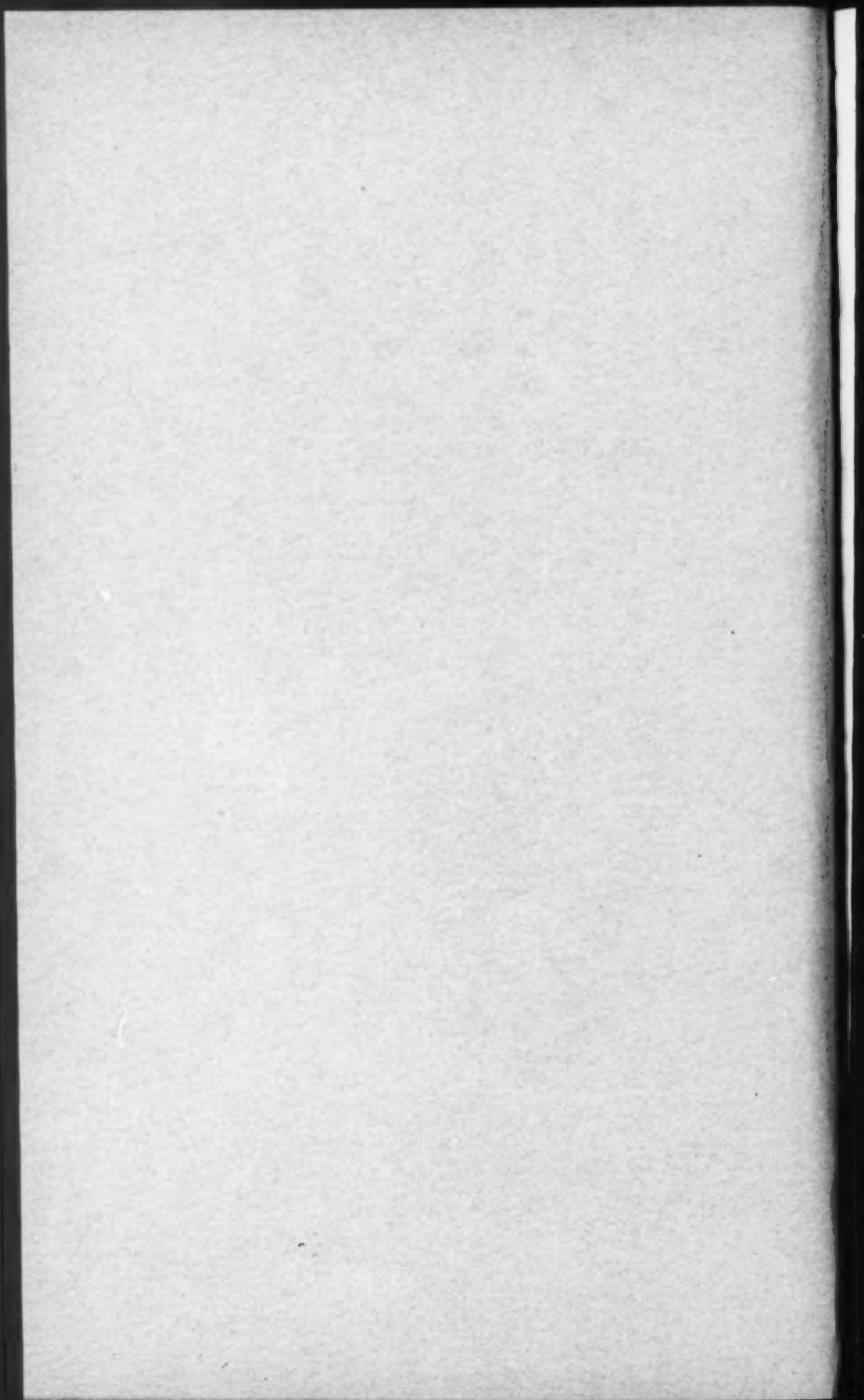
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Volume XVII

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Number 2

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XVII—Number 2
ANNUAL BULLETIN, 1946

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United States Department of Justice
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XVII

January 1947

Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, 1945-46

Crime in 1946 continued its upward trend increasing 7.4 percent over 1945 in the urban areas. In the individual offense classifications increases were as follows: Murder, 17.3 percent; robbery, 15.6 percent; aggravated assault, 11.4 percent; burglary, 11.3 percent; larceny, 8.6 percent; manslaughter by negligence, 6.4 percent; and rape, 4.5 percent. Auto thefts declined 4.9 percent.

Crime in the rural areas was up 14.1 percent in 1946 and in each crime category the rural upswing exceeded that in the cities. Murders and robberies in the rural areas showed increases of 28.3 percent and 26.3 percent, respectively. Other increases were: Rape, 17.8 percent; negligent manslaughter, 16.1 percent; burglary, 15.3 percent; aggravated assault, 13.4 percent; larceny, 13.1 percent; and auto theft, 10.3 percent.

Crime Rates, 1946

For the convenience of police administrators and others interested in the crime problem, the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants is presented in this bulletin for cities grouped according to size and by location. Crime rates for individual States are also shown. A tabulation is likewise presented showing crime rates for the rural areas.

Value of Property Stolen, 1946

According to supplementary crime reports received from the larger cities the average value of the loot taken in crimes against property during 1946 was as follows: Robbery, \$160; burglary, \$133; larceny, \$59; and auto theft, \$638. Ninety-four and seven-tenths percent of the stolen cars and 21.3 percent of other stolen property was recovered by the police.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1946

The year 1946 brought the estimated total of serious crime in the country to a new high for the past decade, 1,685,203. During the average day 36 persons were slain, 33 were raped, and 185 others feloniously assaulted. During each 24 hours on the average 172

persons were robbed, 981 burglaries were reported to the police, 630 cars were stolen, in addition to 2,580 miscellaneous larcenies of various types being committed.

Monthly Variations in Crime

Following generally the seasonal crime pattern of prior years aggravated assaults and rapes occurred most frequently during the summer months, showing a tendency to decline in the colder weather, while murders were inclined to rise toward the end of the year. Robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts showed the customary tendency to be least frequent during the summer months and most frequent during the winter. Negligent manslaughters, consisting mostly of traffic fatalities where gross negligence was present, were much more frequent during the winter months than during the warm season.

Persons Arrested, 1946

More persons were arrested during 1946 than during any year of the past decade, according to the 645,431 arrest records received at the F B I. Most of the arrests among the age groups were for age 21, predominating for the first time since 1938, ages 17-19 predominating in the interim. Arrests of boys under 21 increased only 1.6 percent during 1946 and the year's figure for this age group was 5.8 percent less than that for 1941. On the other hand, although arrests of girls under 21 declined 33.1 percent in 1946, the figure for the year still exceeded that for 1941 by 40 percent.

Of the 645,431 arrest records examined during the year 54.2 percent represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest records on file in Washington and 56.4 percent were arrested outside of their State of birth.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime

had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1946. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	1, 078	1, 045	96.9	62, 726, 936	62, 286, 555	99.3
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	30, 195, 339	30, 195, 339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	100.0	7, 792, 650	7, 792, 650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	107	107	100.0	7, 343, 917	7, 343, 917	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	213	213	100.0	7, 417, 093	7, 417, 093	100.0
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	666	633	95.0	9, 977, 937	9, 537, 586	95.6

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,123 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,612,985. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,168 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1946, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,319 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 12 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,499 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1946.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

The criminal element of our population is more active or more concentrated in the large population centers. This general observation has been apparent during past years and is again evident from the figures for 1946. Cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants generally had higher rates for all types of crimes than their smaller neighbors except for aggravated assault and larceny.

Assaults with intent to kill occurred with greatest frequency in cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants while the larceny crime rate in cities with over 250,000 inhabitants was less than these offenses per unit of population in cities from 25,000 to 100,000. It is interesting to note that this pattern has been identical during the past five years (1942-46).

The group representing the smallest cities (2,500-10,000) had a higher crime rate for rapes than all cities except those over 100,000 in population. Otherwise, the crime rates for the smallest cities were lowest.

A combined population of 67,262,382 is represented by the 2,262 cities reporting the number of offenses known to the police as shown in table 28. The rate per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped by population is also presented. Police administrators and others may utilize these data to compare the crime experience in a local community with that indicated by the national averages and with that of all cities within a particular population group.

The following figures show the percentage distribution of the crimes reported for 1946:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	1,751.3	100.0	Assault.....	67.5	3.8
Larceny.....	968.2	55.3	Robbery.....	62.8	3.6
Burglary.....	390.6	22.8	Rape.....	12.1	.7
Auto theft.....	229.9	13.1	Murder.....	6.5	.4
			Manslaughter.....	4.7	.3

Crimes of violence constituted slightly less than 9 percent of the total but the significance of the figure is staggering when it is observed that 103,313 persons in these cities were slain, robbed, raped, or otherwise feloniously assaulted.

TABLE 28.—*Offenses known to the police, 1946; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,262 cities; total population, 67,262,382:								
Number of offenses known.....	4,382	3,182	8,150	42,229	45,410	231,301	150,341	154,490
Rate per 100,000.....	6.49	4.70	12.19	62.8	67.5	339.6	225.2	229.9
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,291	1,713	4,612	26,164	22,915	93,774	202,527	75,182
Rate per 100,000.....	7.66	5.73	15.43	87.5	76.7	457.3	687.6	251.4
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,598,956:								
Number of offenses known.....	612	444	954	5,676	5,426	39,091	86,605	22,843
Rate per 100,000.....	8.05	5.84	12.55	74.7	71.4	514.4	1,139.7	300.6
GROUP III								
105 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,225,754:								
Number of offenses known.....	431	291	666	3,595	6,174	29,949	76,818	16,962
Rate per 100,000.....	5.96	4.03	9.22	49.8	85.4	414.5	1,063.1	234.7
GROUP IV								
210 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,298,914:								
Number of offenses known.....	331	319	569	2,517	4,631	25,975	75,938	14,682
Rate per 100,000.....	4.53	4.37	7.80	34.5	63.4	355.9	1,040.4	201.2
GROUP V								
558 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,438,189:								
Number of offenses known.....	411	222	701	2,487	3,463	25,356	75,265	14,898
Rate per 100,000.....	4.87	2.63	8.31	29.5	41.0	300.5	892.0	176.6
GROUP VI								
1,290 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,806,403:								
Number of offenses known.....	286	173	648	1,790	2,901	17,156	43,188	10,113
Rate per 100,000.....	4.20	2.54	9.52	26.3	41.2	252.1	634.5	148.6

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Groups I-VI, 2,260 cities, total population, 57,876,053; group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837.

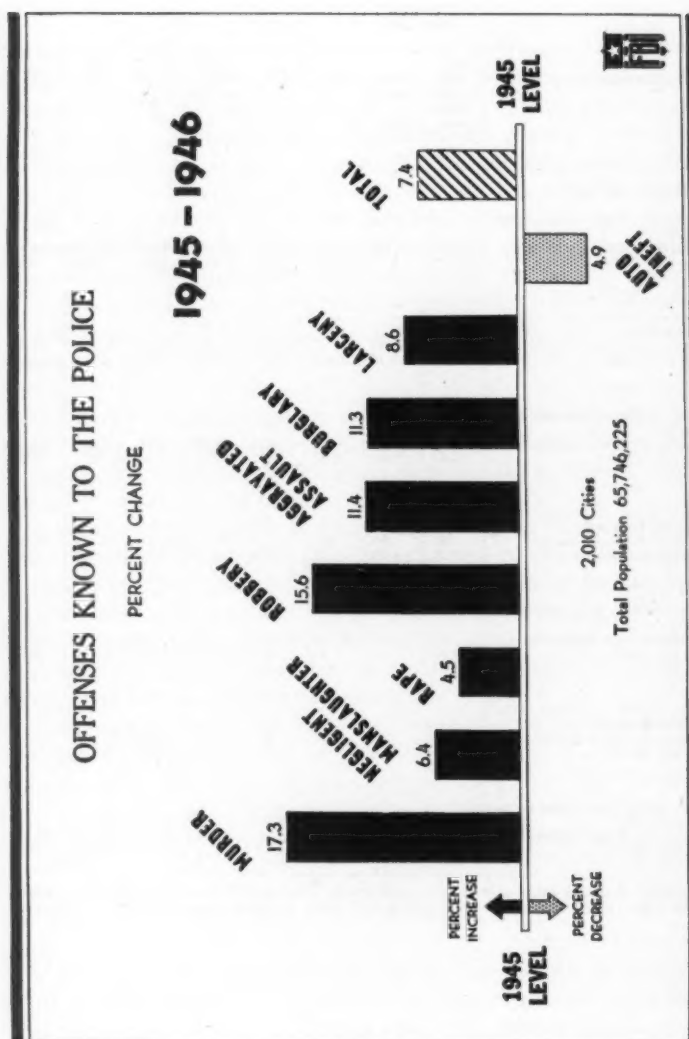


Figure 9.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police in Urban Communities

Crime rose 7.4 percent in 1946 with murders and robberies heading the list showing jumps of 17.3 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively. Aggravated assaults increased 11.4 percent and burglaries, 11.3 percent with other increases as follows: Larceny, 8.6 percent; manslaughter by negligence, 6.4 percent; and rape, 4.5 percent. The only decrease was 4.9 percent for auto theft.

The total number of offenses increased in each of the nine geographic divisions and in all but five of the individual States. In each geographic division increases were reported for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and larceny while negligent manslaughters showed increases in all but the New England and Pacific areas; rapes increased in all divisions except the South Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific States, while auto thefts increased only in the Middle Atlantic, East South Central, and Mountain geographic divisions.

Though not the most pronounced, the most widespread increase was in burglary and larceny during 1946 with increases registered in 41 States for burglary and in 42 for larceny. Increases in robbery were reported in 39 States with 6 showing decreases and 3 reflecting no change from 1945. Aggravated assaults rose in 35 States, declined in 12, and showed no change in 1. Offenses of rape increased in 30 States and declined in 18. Murders showed increases in 34 States, decreases in 10, and no change in 4, while negligent manslaughters rose in 25 States, declined in 18, and remained unchanged in 5. Auto thefts, on the other hand, increased in only 23 States and showed decreases in 25.

Considering only the size of the city, the figures reflect an increase in crime in each population group. Excluding auto thefts, crimes in each category increased in cities of all sizes except that negligent manslaughters declined in the 50,000 to 250,000 population groups accompanied by declines for rapes and aggravated assaults in cities with population from 100,000 to 250,000. Auto thefts increased only in the cities under 10,000 in population.

A review of the crime record during the war years clearly indicates the significant effects our participation in the world conflict had on the homefront crime picture.

The theft of automobiles which was on the increase during 1940 and 1941 dropped noticeably in 1942, but thereafter despite gasoline rationing and the shortage of cars the number of such offenses rose sharply to a peak in 1945. In 1946 with automobiles back in production and gas rationing discontinued, auto thefts declined. It may be observed in connection with this peculiar combination of events that the majority of automobiles stolen are taken by persons of 20 years of age and under.

Murders and aggravated assaults, which were generally on the upswing from 1939 through 1942, fell off in 1943 and then showed increases during the next 3-year period. The rise in these offenses was particularly sharp in 1946.

Negligent manslaughter, consisting for the most part of traffic fatalities resulting from gross negligence, broke an upward trend in 1942 and continued downward in their frequency during 1943. Since then, however, these offenses have steadily increased. The number of crimes of rape, which since 1931 have generally been on the increase,¹ certainly showed no tendency to decline or level off during the war years. In fact the upward trend was accentuated if anything. Robberies, burglaries, and larcenies showed a general tendency to decline during the early years of the war but have increased noticeably during the last two years. Robberies, which declined steadily during 1940-44, showed particularly sharp increases in 1945 and 1946.

Crime trends covering the war years are graphically presented in figures 10 and 11, based on the monthly uniform crime reports received from 373 cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants, representing a combined population of 50,616,919.

Comprehensive urban crime trend data for 1945-46 with the cities divided by population groups are presented in table 29, and for individual States, geographic divisions, and regions in table 30. These figures are based on monthly uniform crime reports received during 1945 and 1946 from 2,010 cities representing a combined population of 65,746,225.

¹ Table 4, vol. XVI, No. 1, Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin.

CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

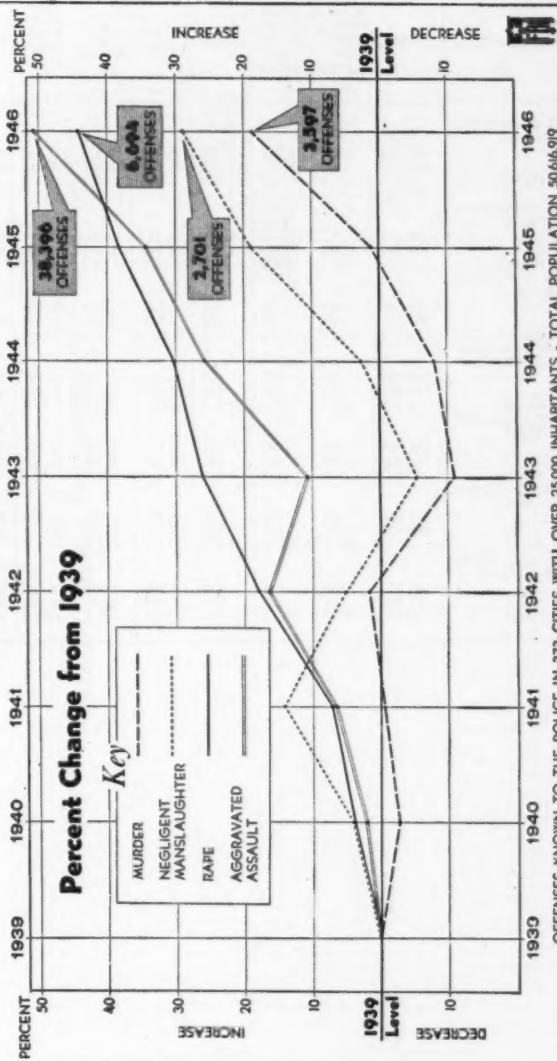


FIGURE 10.

TABLE 29.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945-46, by population groups

Population group	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total, 2,010 cities; population, 65,746,225:									
1945.....	987,909	3,627	2,919	7,690	34,102	39,951	213,054	523,719	100,317
1946.....	1,059,869	4,253	3,105	7,964	41,713	44,387	237,918	568,698	132,330
Percent change.....	+7.4	+17.3	+8.4	+4.5	+15.8	+11.4	+11.3	+8.6	-4.9
Group I, 36 cities; population, 29,894,166:									
1945.....	450,777	1,933	1,578	4,366	23,148	19,349	95,691	205,035	79,677
1946.....	454,254	2,291	1,713	4,612	26,164	22,915	103,266	218,141	75,152
Percent change.....	+5.4	+18.5	+8.6	+5.6	+13.0	+18.4	+7.9	+6.4	-5.7
Group II, 54 cities; population, 7,598,986:									
1945.....	149,948	538	446	994	4,627	5,703	34,064	79,270	24,306
1946.....	161,651	612	444	954	5,676	5,426	39,091	86,605	22,843
Percent change.....	+7.8	+13.8	-0.4	-4.0	+22.7	-4.9	+14.8	+9.3	-6.0
Group III, 105 cities; population, 7,225,754:									
1945.....	125,406	418	315	624	2,851	5,707	27,037	70,810	17,644
1946.....	134,896	431	291	666	3,595	6,174	29,949	76,818	16,962
Percent change.....	+7.6	+3.1	-7.6	+6.7	+26.1	+8.2	+10.8	+8.5	-3.9
Group IV, 206 cities; population, 7,130,431:									
1945.....	112,016	282	285	534	2,145	4,337	22,364	67,372	14,697
1946.....	123,064	328	317	561	2,466	4,584	25,428	74,993	14,387
Percent change.....	+9.9	+16.3	+11.2	+5.1	+15.0	+5.7	+13.7	+11.3	-2.1
Group V, 538 cities; population, 8,134,464:									
1945.....	110,886	257	182	648	2,050	2,733	21,341	67,823	15,252
1946.....	118,390	377	210	667	2,348	3,197	24,342	72,777	14,362
Percent change.....	+7.2	+46.7	+15.4	+2.9	+14.5	+17.0	+14.1	+7.3	-5.8
Group VI, 1,071 cities; population, 5,762,454:									
1945.....	58,778	199	113	454	1,281	2,022	12,557	33,409	8,741
1946.....	67,734	214	130	504	1,469	2,091	15,140	39,362	8,824
Percent change.....	+15.2	+7.5	+15.0	+11.0	+14.7	+3.4	+20.6	+17.8	+0.9

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY



Figure 11.

TABLE 30.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945-46, by regions, geographic divisions, and States

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—steal	Auto theft
Total, 2,010 cities; population, 65,746,225:									
1945.....	987,309	3,837	3,919	7,830	36,103	39,851	313,054	523,719	180,317
1946.....	1,059,869	4,253	3,105	7,964	41,718	44,387	337,216	568,698	198,530
Percent change.....	+7.4	+17.3	+6.4	+4.5	+15.6	+11.4	+11.3	+8.6	-4.9
The North, 1,365 cities; population, 46,384,263:									
1945.....	498,189	1,558	1,612	4,423	18,296	18,308	114,210	361,726	80,139
1946.....	535,701	1,857	1,739	4,853	20,733	18,938	124,651	383,983	78,949
Percent change.....	+7.5	+19.3	+7.9	+9.7	+13.3	+16.8	+9.1	+6.5	-1.5
New England, 175 cities; population, 5,716,816:									
1945.....	55,833	70	178	422	929	764	14,639	29,648	9,222
1946.....	61,950	89	153	423	1,162	805	16,407	35,640	9,276
Percent change.....	+10.8	+27.1	-13.1	+0.2	+25.1	+5.4	+12.1	+13.5	-0.2
Connecticut, 27 cities; population, 1,078,890:									
1945.....	12,884	16	39	62	184	242	3,425	7,272	1,644
1946.....	14,444	23	29	66	230	246	3,908	8,286	1,656
Maine, 15 cities; population, 284,317:									
1945.....	3,440	3	10	26	46	34	808	1,972	541
1946.....	3,470	3	9	22	63	38	809	2,099	437
Massachusetts, 99 cities; population, 3,477,447:									
1945.....	30,755	45	102	279	579	378	8,303	15,344	5,725
1946.....	33,914	55	81	274	693	384	9,087	17,390	5,950
New Hampshire, 13 cities; population, 235,308:									
1945.....	1,601	1	6	26	9	12	334	1,046	167
1946.....	1,637	3	4	25	7	6	387	1,035	170
Rhode Island, 15 cities; population, 568,989:									
1945.....	6,447	5	19	27	108	96	1,636	3,419	1,137
1946.....	7,643	5	30	32	166	129	2,087	4,226	966
Vermont, 6 cities; population, 71,865:									
1945.....	806			2	3	2	126	595	78
1946.....	842			4	3	2	124	604	105
Middle Atlantic, 475 cities; population, 19,221,916:									
1945.....	131,393	570	865	1,506	4,433	6,124	30,128	57,421	30,348
1946.....	145,270	708	945	1,605	5,680	6,802	34,804	62,352	31,834
Percent change.....	+10.6	+24.2	+9.2	+6.6	+26.8	+11.1	+15.5	+9.6	+4.9
New Jersey, 130 cities; population, 2,772,750:									
1945.....	28,993	74	132	236	815	1,276	7,734	13,274	4,752
1946.....	31,319	69	108	230	1,108	1,424	9,001	14,361	4,959
New York, 160 cities; population, 10,950,956:									
1945.....	63,765	334	514	858	1,733	3,207	10,605	28,868	17,646
1946.....	70,833	400	546	977	2,205	3,668	12,520	32,007	18,510
Pennsylvania, 185 cities; population, 5,408,210:									
1945.....	39,335	162	219	412	1,885	1,641	11,787	15,279	7,930
1946.....	43,118	239	241	389	2,307	1,710	13,283	16,584	8,365
East North Central, 479 cities; population, 16,178,763:									
1945.....	245,673	737	430	1,983	11,222	7,973	55,868	137,687	30,773
1946.....	254,244	809	467	2,253	11,763	8,890	57,765	144,133	28,174
Percent change.....	+3.1	+9.8	+8.6	+13.6	+4.8	+11.5	+3.4	+4.7	-8.4
Illinois, 123 cities; population, 5,311,853:									
1945.....	80,144	256	109	562	4,644	2,519	16,201	29,081	6,772
1946.....	89,100	297	108	608	4,694	2,506	15,798	29,031	6,088
Indiana, 61 cities; population, 1,623,762:									
1945.....	39,806	85	56	159	867	958	6,256	17,182	4,243
1946.....	30,945	89	52	153	957	913	7,286	16,576	4,219

TABLE 30.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945-46, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
Michigan, 90 cities; population, 3,288,080:									
1945.....	68,054	136	93	789	2,097	2,573	14,109	39,557	8,100
1946.....	70,857	153	110	950	2,985	3,374	14,608	41,591	6,906
Ohio, 135 cities; population, 4,309,808:									
1945.....	71,186	239	153	383	2,831	1,793	16,851	39,482	9,434
1946.....	73,295	256	165	475	2,989	1,938	17,609	43,176	8,787
Wisconsin, 70 cities; population, 1,582,360:									
1945.....	17,803	21	19	90	183	130	2,451	12,385	2,224
1946.....	18,747	14	32	67	138	159	2,464	13,759	2,114
West North Central, 236 cities; population, 5,266,768:									
1945.....	64,170	179	141	511	1,712	1,347	13,584	36,970	9,788
1946.....	74,237	251	174	572	2,439	2,439	15,690	43,258	9,663
Percent change.....	+15.7	+40.2	+23.4	+11.9	+27.8	+81.1	+15.8	+17.0	-0.8
Iowa, 50 cities; population, 910,077:									
1945.....	10,177	16	15	49	145	75	2,265	6,126	1,486
1946.....	12,284	33	19	62	187	114	2,709	7,585	1,545
Kansas, 45 cities; population, 663,721:									
1945.....	9,477	16	12	44	212	115	2,258	5,500	1,320
1946.....	11,466	27	8	76	230	138	2,941	6,718	1,328
Minnesota, 61 cities; population, 1,322,660:									
1945.....	12,664	17	42	76	257	114	2,531	7,727	1,900
1946.....	14,243	19	41	77	310	136	2,893	8,951	1,816
Missouri, 39 cities; population, 1,085,230:									
1945.....	22,275	117	55	296	980	895	4,712	11,993	3,227
1946.....	28,217	152	89	308	1,286	1,899	5,393	13,575	3,515
Nebraska, 20 cities; population, 446,618:									
1945.....	7,203	9	11	37	104	137	1,384	4,073	1,448
1946.....	7,033	20	11	20	133	138	1,329	4,269	1,113
North Dakota, 9 cities; population, 105,072:									
1945.....	843	2	1	5	4	5	163	539	124
1946.....	1,436			20	32	6	188	1,057	163
South Dakota, 12 cities; population, 133,390:									
1945.....	1,531	2	5	4	10	6	271	1,012	221
1946.....	1,588		6	9	10	8	267	1,103	185
The South, 361 cities; population, 11,767,810:									
1945.....	344,715	1,674	639	1,348	7,104	18,321	53,043	127,211	38,392
1946.....	364,888	1,951	704	1,370	9,197	19,544	61,065	135,380	35,667
Percent change.....	+5.8	+16.5	+13.2	+1.6	+29.5	+6.7	+17.3	+6.4	-2.0
South Atlantic, 177 cities; population, 5,694,779:									
1945.....	118,150	787	285	725	3,540	10,993	24,161	60,076	17,683
1946.....	126,457	903	297	701	4,542	11,130	27,959	63,700	17,825
Percent change.....	+7.0	+14.7	+4.2	-3.3	+28.3	+1.2	+16.7	+6.0	-2.0
Delaware, 3 cities; population, 122,235:									
1945.....	2,544	6	12	3	121	24	541	1,532	305
1946.....	2,713	12	12	8	104	14	579	1,602	381
Florida, 30 cities; population, 858,402:									
1945.....	24,473	135	69	78	622	1,714	5,862	12,749	3,244
1946.....	25,946	139	61	73	933	1,394	7,200	13,342	2,804
Georgia, 23 cities; population, 750,488:									
1945.....	18,223	177	47	102	460	1,224	3,499	10,137	2,577
1946.....	17,471	194	47	81	580	1,001	3,496	9,627	2,445
Maryland, 12 cities; population, 1,002,776:									
1945.....	12,691	97	12	138	524	1,252	2,273	5,368	3,027
1946.....	13,719	102	18	139	708	1,462	2,534	5,680	2,076

1 Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 30.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945-46, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
North Carolina, 42 cities; population, 769,255:									
1945.....	16,254	101	66	84	335	3,748	3,385	8,906	1,599
1946.....	18,373	135	65	103	335	4,019	3,672	8,070	1,973
South Carolina, 15 cities; population, 290,270:									
1945.....	6,594	63	11	28	155	400	970	3,968	929
1946.....	6,994	55	5	33	137	444	1,262	4,069	919
Virginia, 30 cities; population, 838,147:									
1945.....	31,440	125	29	228	754	1,863	4,322	11,161	2,958
1946.....	32,898	144	42	189	907	1,847	4,831	12,146	2,792
West Virginia, 21 cities; population, 420,115:									
1945.....	5,003	28	11	17	287	248	1,276	2,827	909
1946.....	6,450	26	28	31	251	286	1,549	3,414	865
East South Central, 69 cities; population, 2,329,972:									
1945.....	45,532	599	160	246	1,759	5,732	11,026	20,713	7,304
1946.....	48,196	446	177	247	2,281	4,905	12,083	21,008	7,654
Percent change.....	+6.3	+11.8	+10.6	+0.4	+30.1	+18.4	+9.6	+1.4	+4.8
Alabama, 17 cities; population, 601,323:									
1945.....	11,924	111	28	58	343	1,392	3,159	5,490	1,343
1946.....	12,633	142	30	83	367	1,647	3,505	5,175	1,684
Kentucky, 21 cities; population, 653,571:									
1945.....	14,964	92	67	72	742	850	3,829	6,567	2,745
1946.....	15,254	93	63	62	936	996	3,923	6,819	2,362
Mississippi, 15 cities; population, 268,298:									
1945.....	4,780	42	14	32	100	550	874	2,569	579
1946.....	5,199	41	21	33	129	625	1,180	2,594	576
Tennessee, 16 cities; population, 806,780:									
1945.....	13,684	154	51	84	568	940	3,163	6,067	2,637
1946.....	15,110	170	63	69	849	1,037	3,475	6,415	3,032
West South Central, 115 cities; population, 3,743,059:									
1945.....	81,233	488	177	577	1,811	3,598	16,857	46,422	11,505
1946.....	90,215	662	230	432	2,374	4,109	21,013	50,877	10,788
Percent change.....	+11.1	+23.4	+29.9	+11.9	+31.1	+14.3	+24.7	+9.2	-8.2
Arkansas, 13 cities; population, 251,904:									
1945.....	5,040	32	14	13	252	392	866	2,096	775
1946.....	5,033	45	25	36	240	376	1,191	2,486	634
Louisiana, 18 cities; population, 806,162:									
1945.....	8,703	99	25	58	215	758	1,309	4,267	1,972
1946.....	10,150	118	52	74	484	902	2,230	4,607	1,683
Oklahoma, 31 cities; population, 639,207:									
1945.....	14,512	50	27	79	336	264	2,978	8,815	1,963
1946.....	14,887	45	29	48	399	271	3,558	8,883	1,664
Texas, 53 cities; population, 2,045,786:									
1945.....	59,978	307	111	227	1,008	2,182	11,704	30,644	6,795
1946.....	60,145	394	124	264	1,251	2,560	14,034	34,701	6,817
The West, 284 cities; population, 7,694,152:									
1945.....	244,325	397	685	1,850	10,702	5,332	46,801	134,789	45,798
1946.....	259,300	445	682	1,741	11,788	5,907	51,510	149,333	37,914
Percent change.....	+6.1	+12.1	-3.4	-5.9	+10.1	+11.0	+10.1	+10.8	-13.4
Mountain, 89 cities; population, 1,471,416:									
1945.....	55,546	58	90	290	883	598	7,423	21,680	4,684
1946.....	42,059	83	92	275	1,164	655	8,717	26,334	4,742
Percent change.....	-18.3	+43.1	+2.2	-5.2	+30.7	+9.5	+17.4	+21.5	+4.8

Auto theft

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,524 \\ 4,742 \\ +4.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police

1946

405 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 52,017,790

(Offenses Against the Person)

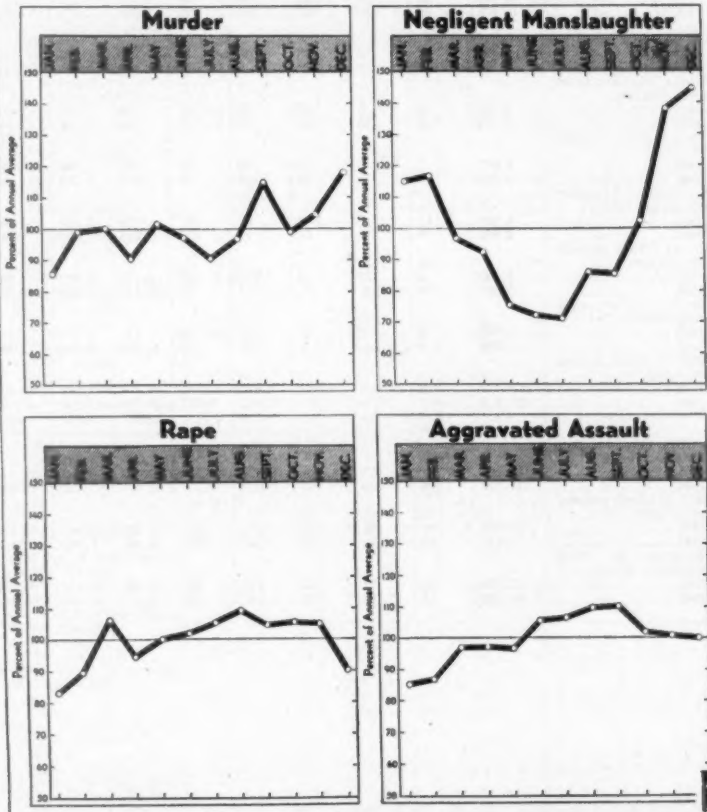


FIGURE 12.

Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police

As a general rule the seasonal crime pattern in 1946 was much the same as in prior years, showing definite seasonal fluctuations.

Aggravated assaults and rapes were generally most frequent during the summer months and showed a general tendency to decline in the colder weather. The daily average in murders was 33 percent higher in September and 37 percent higher in December than in January. The daily average for rape was 31 percent higher for August than for January, while the aggravated assault figure was 29 percent higher in September, than in January.

Robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts, on the other hand, showed a tendency to be least frequent in the summer and most frequent during the winter months. This was particularly noticeable for the crime of robbery which showed 41 percent and 64 percent higher daily averages in January and December respectively than in June. The burglary curve, though less pronounced, was generally as definite as the curve in robberies, the peak months being March and December. The burglary daily average in March was 24 percent in excess of the June daily average while the figure for December was 28 percent in excess of that for June.

Larceny, as in prior years, showed a tendency to increase during the early months of the year, fell off during the summer, then increased until October when the frequency in these crimes showed a tendency to diminish. The daily average for larceny in October was 20 percent in excess of the figure for January.

Auto theft offenses were most frequent during the early months of the year, falling to a low in July and from that point showed a tendency to increase in frequency. The figure for January was 39 percent over the daily average for July.

Offenses of manslaughter by negligence consist almost entirely of traffic fatalities resulting from gross criminal negligence on the part of some person other than the victim. As would be expected the seasonal curve for these crimes follows the pattern of traffic deaths which are generally most frequent during the winter months when driving conditions are less favorable. The daily average number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence in December was 104 percent in excess of that in July.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police

1946

405 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 52,017,790

(Offenses Against Property)

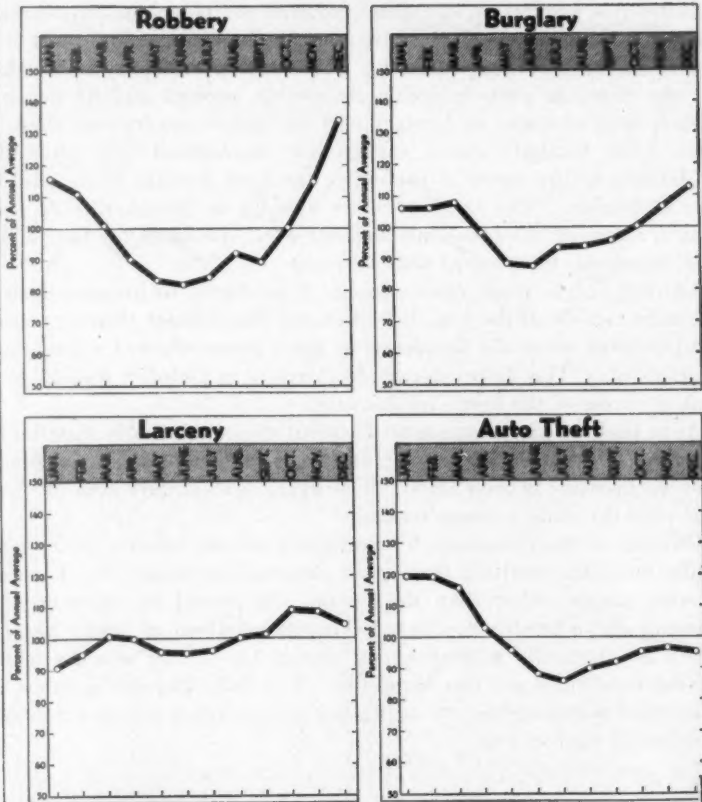


FIGURE 13.

TABLE 31.—*Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), 1946, 405 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 52,017,700, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	10.04	7.59	19.63	104.0	107.2	543.2	1,253.4	355.2
January-March.....	9.51	8.30	17.43	114.1	98.5	584.1	1,301.8	430.6
April-June.....	9.74	6.08	18.48	88.6	107.1	497.6	1,218.1	341.6
July-September.....	10.11	6.17	19.80	92.1	116.3	512.5	1,249.0	318.1
October-December.....	10.78	9.77	18.78	121.2	108.8	579.1	1,343.8	341.8
January.....	8.65	8.08	15.55	120.5	91.8	581.4	1,136.2	424.7
February.....	9.93	8.89	16.64	116.2	93.4	582.0	1,191.5	423.1
March.....	10.10	7.39	20.03	105.8	104.0	588.8	1,275.3	414.1
April.....	9.13	7.00	17.63	93.6	104.8	536.3	1,254.7	368.0
May.....	10.29	5.74	18.65	86.9	104.2	482.4	1,206.9	341.7
June.....	9.77	5.30	19.17	85.3	112.5	474.7	1,190.9	314.7
July.....	9.13	5.45	19.58	87.4	113.3	508.9	1,209.7	305.6
August.....	9.77	6.38	20.32	95.9	117.3	509.7	1,250.8	321.3
September.....	11.47	6.50	19.50	93.2	118.5	519.1	1,278.5	327.6
October.....	9.90	7.74	19.90	104.5	109.5	544.1	1,368.1	340.4
November.....	10.50	10.47	19.57	118.9	108.9	584.1	1,356.9	344.5
December.....	11.87	11.13	16.90	139.9	108.0	609.3	1,367.0	340.8

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

Crime per unit of population not only varies between cities of different population groups but fluctuates within city groups in different sections of the country. This variance is also observed among the States and larger geographic areas, reflecting the differences in the economic and social make-up of the various sectors of the country as well as other factors affecting crime. Tables 33 and 34 present the detailed figures for study.

The 1940 decennial census population figures were used in presenting these tabulations and while the data are indicative of the crime problem throughout the country any comparisons or singling out of different sections must be made cautiously and with provisos. The movement of population within the United States during the war years has resulted in tremendous increases in population in certain areas with corresponding decreases elsewhere.

In using figures locally, law enforcement officials in many instances may have available later population counts or estimates on which to base crime rates but for the purpose of this bulletin the 1940 population figures are used in lieu of later data for all cities.

TABLE 32.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, 1946

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total:							
Population, 67,262,382	2,293	36	54	105	210	555	1,299
New England:							
Population, 5,882,315	190	2	9	13	35	69	63
Connecticut	29		3	2	9	8	7
Maine	21			1	2	7	11
Massachusetts	103	1	6	8	15	43	30
New Hampshire	15			1	2	5	7
Rhode Island	19	1		1	6	5	3
Vermont	6				1	1	4
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 10,619,447	537	6	11	24	37	137	323
New Jersey	143	1	4	7	16	36	78
New York	172	3	4	6	10	47	102
Pennsylvania	223	2	3	11	11	54	142
East North Central:							
Population, 16,512,096	536	8	10	23	59	119	317
Illinois	144	1	1	7	13	31	91
Indiana	67	1	3	4	10	15	34
Michigan	101	1	2	6	9	24	59
Ohio	149	4	4	4	14	33	90
Wisconsin	75	1		2	13	16	43
West North Central:							
Population, 5,389,088	265	4	5	8	12	59	177
Iowa	57		1	4	6	9	37
Kansas	50		2	1	1	15	31
Minnesota	68	2	1		1	11	53
Missouri	43	2		2	2	11	26
Nebraska	23		1	1		6	15
North Dakota	9				1	2	6
South Dakota	15				1	5	9
South Atlantic:							
Population, 5,836,821	206	3	7	17	20	48	111
Delaware	3		1				2
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	32		3	1	4	9	15
Georgia	29	1		4	1	7	16
Maryland	13	1			2	3	7
North Carolina	47		1	4	4	12	26
South Carolina	19			2	2	4	11
Virginia	36		2	3	5	6	20
West Virginia	26			3	2	7	14
East South Central:							
Population, 2,448,846	95	3	3	4	10	21	44
Alabama	22	1		2	3	4	12
Kentucky	23	1		1	5	4	12
Mississippi	18			1	1	9	7
Tennessee	23	1	3		1	4	13
West South Central:							
Population, 3,847,475	136	4	3	7	13	36	73
Arkansas	16			1	1	6	8
Louisiana	20	1		1	3	4	11
Oklahoma	35		2		2	11	20
Texas	65	3	1	5	7	15	34
Mountain:							
Population, 1,530,649	101	1	1	2	7	24	66
Arizona	10			1	1		8
Colorado	17	1		1		5	15
Idaho	17				1	6	10
Montana	13				2	3	8
Nevada	4					1	3
New Mexico	14				1	3	10
Utah	14		1		1	2	10
Wyoming	6					4	2
Pacific:							
Population, 6,173,645	206	5	5	7	17	45	127
California	149	3	3	7	13	32	91
Oregon	24	1			1	5	17
Washington	33	1	2		3	8	19

TABLE 33.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, 1946, by geographic divisions and States

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total	8.49	62.8	67.5	199.6	196.2	229.9
New England	1.56	20.2	13.8	93.5	53.8	160.7
Connecticut	2.14	21.6	22.1	360.8	750.4	150.0
Maine	.93	21.1	12.7	272.2	700.1	151.3
Massachusetts	1.57	19.9	11.0	261.3	500.2	170.5
New Hampshire	1.22	3.2	2.4	158.4	428.6	70.9
Rhode Island	1.13	27.7	21.2	366.7	726.8	166.9
Vermont		4.2	2.8	172.5	840.5	146.1
Middle Atlantic	3.69	28.9	35.2	253.1	471.9	163.8
New Jersey	2.29	39.1	51.2	319.3	514.0	175.5
New York	3.63	20.1	33.3	216.1	545.7	168.2
Pennsylvania	4.23	41.0	30.7	237.4	369.2	149.5
East North Central	9.00	72.0	54.9	352.3	681.4	174.2
Illinois	5.58	87.2	46.5	291.4	540.6	114.6
Indiana	5.23	58.3	56.1	439.3	1,008.1	259.5
Michigan	4.53	89.6	101.8	441.5	1,250.7	212.5
Ohio	5.91	68.2	45.7	397.3	977.8	200.2
Wisconsin	1.00	8.6	10.0	154.8	862.8	133.1
West North Central	4.89	41.0	48.4	295.7	808.9	180.8
Iowa	3.73	20.6	12.2	294.3	812.9	165.8
Kansas	3.91	35.6	20.1	442.5	1,001.3	198.0
Minnesota	1.41	22.9	10.1	215.3	664.8	136.1
Missouri	9.26	76.1	111.8	317.7	797.0	206.5
Nebraska	4.61	29.6	30.3	368.9	944.4	245.5
North Dakota		30.8	5.7	150.4	1,006.0	155.1
South Dakota		7.6	6.9	189.9	779.6	133.7
South Atlantic¹	15.91	79.9	107.5	486.8	1,108.7	996.0
Delaware	9.82	85.1	11.5	473.7	1,310.6	311.7
Florida	16.69	110.5	166.4	853.7	1,581.7	332.9
Georgia	25.35	75.8	131.2	452.2	1,232.8	313.6
Maryland	10.12	70.5	145.2	251.5	563.8	305.3
North Carolina	18.90	49.7	325.3	482.0	1,069.6	263.2
South Carolina	18.53	46.7	154.2	424.5	1,354.9	306.7
Virginia	16.84	109.3	229.5	375.2	1,426.6	329.2
West Virginia	6.21	56.4	63.5	353.6	786.4	194.9
East South Central	19.48	95.4	180.4	508.3	876.7	318.3
Alabama	24.42	62.1	269.2	577.4	854.5	275.2
Kentucky	14.41	142.5	153.7	593.0	1,028.2	357.9
Mississippi	15.40	45.9	212.3	407.2	895.1	194.6
Tennessee	21.18	100.8	123.0	425.1	767.7	363.4
West South Central	15.96	62.2	108.6	554.4	1,335.4	284.0
Arkansas	17.89	90.2	153.5	457.6	968.4	244.8
Louisiana	14.45	59.3	110.9	273.9	567.7	207.5
Oklahoma	6.80	61.3	41.2	542.4	1,351.9	251.1
Texas	19.18	60.1	123.2	679.6	1,676.6	329.1
Mountain	5.02	77.1	48.1	581.8	1,761.6	390.1
Arizona	8.14	134.4	120.8	771.0	2,696.5	554.5
Colorado	6.77	89.3	33.9	667.6	1,401.4	243.2
Idaho	3.42	30.1	8.9	506.8	1,781.8	335.8
Montana	3.61	39.1	37.9	354.3	1,544.9	229.8
Nevada	7.18	211.7	59.2	1,137.6	3,050.5	593.9
New Mexico	5.91	43.9	119.1	327.7	1,352.9	337.8
Utah	3.82	52.4	27.1	520.0	2,052.0	357.1
Wyoming	5.41	87.9	21.6	415.1	1,736.1	243.4
Pacific	5.93	172.8	95.7	697.7	2,007.5	541.2
California	6.15	187.8	99.0	676.0	2,037.6	535.6
Oregon	4.74	122.6	54.4	817.4	1,902.9	450.3
Washington	5.37	119.6	31.5	749.3	1,902.9	620.6

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,260 cities with a total population of 57,876,053.² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 535 cities with a total population of 10,233,118.³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 171 cities.⁴ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 222 cities.⁵ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 34.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, 1946,
by geographic divisions and population groups
[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated as- sault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total	6.49	62.8	67.5	139.6	196.2	229.9
New England	1.56	20.2	18.8	288.5	583.8	160.7
Group I	2.05	41.0	26.6	250.7	526.6	324.7
Group II	1.89	25.3	19.8	428.2	766.4	189.0
Group III	1.04	19.2	9.7	325.0	695.9	149.8
Group IV	1.35	14.7	9.7	254.9	562.5	113.2
Group V	1.77	7.4	5.4	204.2	440.5	72.1
Group VI	.75	6.0	9.5	194.1	381.0	71.7
Middle Atlantic	3.62	28.9	35.2	253.1	471.9	163.8
Group I	5.13	34.7	41.2	232.7	382.1	182.4
Group II	1.74	28.5	36.8	290.4	548.1	189.2
Group III	2.44	31.5	40.1	296.4	608.2	175.8
Group IV	1.32	14.0	25.4	260.2	607.4	133.3
Group V	1.52	19.1	19.9	197.9	446.2	115.5
Group VI	.65	11.8	16.2	161.3	310.8	90.8
East North Central	5.00	72.0	54.9	355.3	881.4	174.2
Group I	6.63	105.9	77.6	398.2	839.9	167.5
Group II	6.00	85.4	85.0	479.1	1,223.8	262.6
Group III	2.96	49.9	41.5	353.0	1,011.2	203.4
Group IV	3.02	29.9	21.9	288.7	985.8	176.7
Group V	3.07	28.5	18.9	264.4	861.0	153.1
Group VI	2.78	19.5	14.8	204.5	539.4	118.9
West North Central	4.82	41.0	45.4	595.7	808.9	180.8
Group I	7.87	67.9	94.0	277.9	752.4	197.1
Group II	5.55	32.9	30.2	364.3	939.6	236.7
Group III	3.10	35.5	17.8	507.6	1,284.1	256.5
Group IV	2.53	29.8	13.9	291.2	1,044.2	177.0
Group V	2.01	15.9	12.6	256.9	845.7	136.2
Group VI	2.16	19.4	10.9	186.9	392.4	95.5
South Atlantic¹	15.91	79.9	197.5	488.8	1,106.7	290.0
Group I	16.00	86.6	131.4	371.3	797.2	339.9
Group II	21.21	145.3	200.2	818.1	1,579.2	416.1
Group III	14.78	59.0	251.7	470.4	1,351.9	248.8
Group IV	12.56	61.3	289.8	545.6	1,352.1	288.2
Group V	14.39	42.3	175.1	418.2	995.0	228.0
Group VI	14.25	51.1	217.3	311.3	606.7	151.4
East South Central	19.48	95.4	180.4	508.3	876.7	318.3
Group I	17.74	142.3	180.2	574.5	957.8	368.6
Group II	28.49	115.7	83.5	576.5	900.7	464.2
Group III	15.66	61.9	353.8	610.1	730.8	241.3
Group IV	15.11	67.5	222.6	460.4	1,111.4	279.1
Group V	20.04	47.1	188.0	418.8	949.3	260.0
Group VI	20.21	28.1	69.4	203.0	261.4	98.4
West South Central	15.96	62.2	108.6	554.4	1,335.4	294.0
Group I	21.36	86.0	142.8	718.5	1,609.6	330.5
Group II	11.25	81.5	72.5	681.7	1,763.3	338.8
Group III	14.32	47.1	94.1	450.6	1,251.5	345.7
Group IV	13.25	38.1	128.3	481.9	1,187.7	230.1
Group V	12.83	38.1	61.9	346.3	887.2	167.2
Group VI	12.05	30.2	94.8	292.7	652.9	176.6
Mountain	5.62	77.1	46.1	581.6	1,761.6	330.1
Group I	9.30	129.3	27.3	892.6	1,485.4	247.8
Group II	5.34	54.0	18.0	587.6	1,898.8	380.8
Group III	8.51	107.2	116.5	761.2	2,046.3	515.4
Group IV	4.07	56.5	73.2	487.2	2,369.0	401.8
Group V	4.59	57.4	33.0	452.3	1,996.0	307.4
Group VI	3.46	62.6	45.6	425.5	1,198.7	249.7
Pacific	5.93	172.8	85.7	697.7	2,007.5	541.9
Group I	7.10	243.3	122.7	728.4	1,837.6	606.6
Group II	5.67	145.3	65.1	733.6	1,878.1	553.3
Group III	4.92	148.1	54.8	715.7	2,324.4	449.6
Group IV	3.81	83.2	40.8	663.2	2,216.6	406.2
Group V	5.50	76.8	36.1	660.3	2,581.9	517.7
Group VI	3.68	58.6	42.4	570.0	1,985.7	426.1

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,260 cities with a total population of 57,576,053. ² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 535 cities with a total population of 10,233,118. ³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities. ⁴ Includes the report for the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1946 is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 28, 33, and 34 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.	1	9	37	91	55	161	46
Akron, Ohio	9	246	98	1,362	600	1,937	660
Alameda, Calif.		19	12	79	35	524	84
Albany, N. Y.	4	32	42	279	169	483	388
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	2	15	69	129	90	711	161
Alexandria, La.	6	19	149	174	89	287	45
Alexandria, Va.	6	35	229	190	110	687	102
Alhambra, Calif.		22	2	267	65	442	83
Alliquippa, Pa.		6	6	44	19	85	11
Allentown, Pa.	1	15	4	236	79	348	201
Alton, Ill.	2	8	24	131	21	158	38
Altoona, Pa.	3	16	14	327	78	520	157
Amarillo, Tex.	1			158	218	326	354
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1	5	3	37	18	71	18
Anderson, Ind.	2	9	1	139	23	374	104
Ann Arbor, Mich.		3	2	113	92	554	33
Anniston, Ala.	10	30	135	128	75	314	77
Appleton, Wis.		3		70	19	354	36
Arlington, Mass.		4	1	107	14	81	10
Arlington, Va.	5	9	55	156	145	462	73
Asheville, N. C.	9	23	268	266	261	587	58
Ashland, Ky.	2	33	6	98	9	82	39
Atlanta, Ga.	97	350	351	1,771	1,214	3,072	1,408
Atlantic City, N. J.		62	141	414	644	837	326
Auburn, N. Y.		1	2	69	24	253	59
Augusta, Ga.	14	23	290	281	114	571	122
Aurora, Ill.		6		65	34	154	67
Austin, Tex.	23	36	140	500	73	1,353	276
Bakersfield, Calif.	1	47	11	228	277	1,355	209
Baltimore, Md.	96	643	1,884	2,167	1,120	3,388	2,823
Bangor, Maine	1	7	1	47	62	321	91
Baton Rouge, La.	2	10	14	210	135	285	69
Battle Creek, Mich.	3	12	31	262	126	717	130
Bay City, Mich.	2	4	2	75	25	385	65
Bayonne, N. J.	3	9	42	156	42	196	109
Beaumont, Tex.	8	26	35	287	109	642	138
Belleville, Ill.		3		43	21	175	76
Belleville, N. J.		1	4	48	16	68	16
Bellingham, Wash.		5		89	32	163	61
Belmont, Mass.				65	19	119	8
Beloit, Wis.	1	6	5	53	45	346	41
Belvedere Twp., Calif.	1	72	54	333	46	183	258
Berkeley, Calif.	6	54	56	487	112	1,130	168
Berwyn, Ill.		13		110	41	119	35
Bethlehem, Pa.		96	3	62	58	115	37
Beverly, Mass.				59	26	151	32
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1	18		115	43	116	37
Binghamton, N. Y.		4	1	220	133	820	115
Birmingham, Ala.	60	183	384	1,796	888	1,728	825
Bloomfield, N. J.		5	3	78	25	143	28
Bloomington, Ill.			11	76	25	158	132
Boise, Idaho	2	7	4	219	100	423	138
Boston, Mass.	20	312	205	1,228	1,044	2,155	2,715
Bridgeport, Conn.	5	12	20	349	384	976	296
Bristol, Conn.				55	30	167	19
Brockton, Mass.	1	11	1	344	100	362	87
Brookline, Mass.		10	3	179	35	177	74
Buffalo, N. Y.	16	104	173	551	285	1,243	1,037
Burbank, Calif.		25	3	303	210	765	143
Burlington, Iowa			2	72	8	128	26
Burlington, Vt.		1		71	61	375	80
Butte, Mont.	2	12	12	98	24	156	75
Cambridge, Mass.		35	10	333	77	462	294
Camden, N. J.	7	96	132	418	173	328	253
Canton, Ohio	4	114	95	491	231	892	299

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....		14		96	97	598	96
Central Falls, R. I.....		3		69	14	97	28
Charleston, S. C.....	11	62	122	345	192	709	264
Charleston, W. Va.....	8	113	110	295	(1)	1,656	316
Charlotte, N. C.....	29	62	443	653	329	820	371
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	35	102	77	585	231	626	475
Chelsea, Mass.....		23	16	128	59	151	75
Chester, Pa.....	8	40	64	169	41	130	131
Chicago, Ill.....	231	3,939	1,816	10,715	6,920	9,080	3,004
Chicopee, Mass.....			5	56	17	77	29
Cicero, Ill.....		44	87	190	94	190	82
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	52	429	295	2,288	1,166	3,278	901
Clarksburg, W. Va.....	1	7	8	72	7	87	31
Cleveland, Ohio.....	59	666	435	2,363	744	8,620	1,637
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....		15		167	23	253	40
Clifton, New Jersey.....		2	3	74	45	75	33
Clinton, Iowa.....		4	4	58	53	229	34
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	1	4	3	64	118	608	101
Columbia, S. C.....	13	36	101	420	398	1,063	225
Columbus, Ga.....	7	31	63	339	198	537	184
Columbus, Ohio.....	22	356	184	2,097	1,828	2,337	911
Concord, N. H.....				41	28	72	10
Corpus Christi, Tex.....			Only 9 months received				
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	2	5	2	116	72	240	60
Covington, Ky.....	1	47	57	352	86	249	110
Cranston, R. I.....	2	5		126	43	201	23
Cumberland, Md.....		3	2	59	34	87	90
Dallas, Tex.....	81	274	753	3,518	819	7,016	1,113
Danville, Ill.....	1	17	2	172	52	288	86
Danville, Va.....	2	44	82	84	65	276	26
Davenport, Iowa.....	6	29		440	49	816	123
Dayton, Ohio.....	27	212	250	1,075	346	2,602	888
Dearborn, Mich.....	1	49	8	358	213	805	204
Decatur, Ill.....	1	11	6	251	29	518	96
Denver, Colo.....	30	417	88	2,918	1,283	3,507	799
Des Moines, Iowa.....	7	18	45	471	137	1,257	340
Detroit, Mich.....	109	2,332	2,789	8,918	2,643	17,625	3,663
Dubuque, Iowa.....		2	3	47	33	286	37
Duluth, Minn.....	1	20	5	172	175	845	182
Durham, N. C.....	9	24	577	278	135	529	168
East Chicago, Ind.....	6	55	62	315	108	465	106
East Cleveland, Ohio.....		18		171	14	254	36
Easton, Pa.....	1	5	2	69	45	127	57
East Orange, N. J.....		37	8	223	58	285	101
East Providence, R. I.....	1	2		73	20	176	28
East St. Louis, Ill.....	13	93	116	182	156	282	242
Eau Claire, Wis.....		2		29	40	165	87
Elgin, Ill.....			3	65	24	135	20
Elizabeth, N. J.....	2	36	39	305	129	339	179
Elkhart, Ind.....	1	2	7	42	48	177	33
Elmira, N. Y.....		11		163	135	598	107
El Paso, Tex.....	3	90	91	604	333	1,066	461
Elyria, Ohio.....		3	11	46	34	155	25
Enid, Okla.....	1	1		55	57	391	35
Erie, Pa.....	1	28	40	340	94	536	252
Evanston, Ill.....		18	37	169	145	645	53
Evansville, Ind.....	5	90	60	820	233	1,154	404
Everett, Mass.....		4		91	38	187	41
Everett, Wash.....	2	19	5	185	43	485	131
Fall River, Mass.....	1	18	9	532	114	481	165
Fargo, N. Dak.....		8	1	49	66	230	53
Fitchburg, Mass.....		1	1	86	21	208	43
Flint, Mich.....	5	104	194	662	462	2,027	219
Fond du Lac, Wis.....		1	1	52	26	400	23
Fort Smith, Ark.....	4	17	56	166	62	221	90

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1948, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4	13	80	433	246	968	230
Fort Worth, Tex.	33	85	196	1,014	318	2,933	536
Fresno, Calif.	4	201	63	589	385	1,482	450
Gadsden, Ala.	2	2	99	65	51	131	104
Galesburg, Ill.		11	8	72	26	190	91
Galveston, Tex.			Only 4 months received				
Garfield, N. J.		2	10	44	16	74	15
Gary, Ind.	11	184	234	746	281	962	325
Glendale, Calif.		35	7	344	197	1,067	245
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	41	25	553	185	2,573	458
Great Falls, Mont.		13	8	108	106	530	91
Green Bay, Wis.		2	1	86	27	151	90
Greensboro, N. C.	16	31	505	296	306	948	221
Greenville, S. C.	12	14	27	161	190	354	160
Greenwich Town, Conn.	1	4	2	34	15	90	21
Hackensack, N. J.		6	13	92	35	86	32
Hagerstown, Md.	2	55	56	137	76	374	68
Hamilton, Ohio.	3	32	14	132	99	285	77
Hamilton Township, N. J.		5	1	66	24	166	29
Hammond, Ind.	1	34	9	342	193	639	124
Hamtramck, Mich.	1	46	4	120	132	257	40
Harrisburg, Pa.	8	38	54	382	202	515	182
Hartford, Conn.	5	92	108	1,394	469	1,550	466
Haverford Twp., Pa.				70	13	62	9
Haverhill, Mass.	2	1	1	126	48	184	32
Harleton, Pa.			Only 11 months received				
Highland Park, Mich.		39	12	280	68	380	65
High Point, N. C.	1	5	251	152	71	181	84
Hoboken, N. J.		12	3	53	31	28	54
Holyoke, Mass.		7	1	221	71	254	119
Honolulu, T. H.	14	64	100	1,049	339	1,960	429
Houston, Tex.	105	376	250	3,935	1,093	8,743	1,243
Huntington, W. Va.	5	31	91	345	210	723	172
Huntington Park, Calif.		31	2	194	79	417	95
Hutchinson, Kans.	1	10	7	133	36	426	111
Indianapolis, Ind.	34	363	293	2,278	817	3,269	1,471
Inglewood, Calif.	3	19	7	194	120	421	118
Irvine, N. J.		36	4	217	70	263	74
Jackson, Mich.	1	20	49	202	148	632	180
Jackson, Miss.	5	26	98	264	123	591	74
Jacksonville, Fla.	48	319	238	1,679	1,050	1,604	626
Jamestown, N. Y.		5	1	78	31	219	68
Jersey City, N. J.			Complete data not received				
Johnson City, Tenn.	2	6	26	63	41	78	63
Johnstown, Pa.		2	5	95	41	99	144
Joliet, Ill.	5	36	2	81	61	261	69
Joplin, Mo.	3	60	27	258	242	575	165
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	21	20	240	130	858	87
Kansas City, Kans.	9	88	34	445	254	498	240
Kansas City, Mo.	54	495	645	1,658	1,314	3,142	732
Kearny, N. J.	1	4	3	87	30	113	23
Kenosha, Wis.		1		65	19	272	46
Kingston, N. Y.	1	2	4	44	25	135	21
Knoxville, Tenn.	35	63	90	548	468	535	693
Kokomo, Ind.	1	5	4	150	41	285	94
La Crosse, Wis.		3	3	100	69	704	49
La Fayette, Ind.	1	10	13	92	98	370	71
Lakewood, Ohio.		15		136	28	226	27
Lancaster, Pa.	2	4	8	115	59	445	37
Lansing, Mich.	1	6	7	138	86	665	171
Laredo, Tex.	3	13	43	116	41	183	28
Lawrence, Mass.	1	19	1	209	17	397	135
Lebanon, Pa.		1		43	9	174	35
Lewiston, Maine		4		69	27	209	46
Lexington, Ky.	11	61	160	306	344	776	264

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lima, Ohio		12	28	225	111	424	97
Lincoln, Nebr.		15	18	271	144	1,116	121
Little Rock, Ark.	15	86	63	550	(1)	1,226	329
Long Beach, Calif.	10	274	164	1,504	(1)	2,896	941
Lorain, Ohio		22	23	227	80	259	99
Los Angeles, Calif.	116	3,908	2,210	12,055	11,699	17,186	8,869
Louisville, Ky.	51	723	607	2,457	1,836	1,977	1,519
Lowell, Mass.	2	12	8	272	101	392	91
Lower Merion Twp., Pa.	1	6	2	175	52	228	37
Lubbock, Tex.	5	19	50	231	182	584	81
Lynchburg, Va.	6	14	77	224	87	360	71
Lynn, Mass.	3	20	3	411	180	777	173
Macon, Ga.	13	63	36	399	254	665	187
Madison, Wis.	2	1	5	141	167	554	91
Malden, Mass.	1	14	4	135	70	358	69
Manchester, N. H.			1	102	46	350	67
Mansfield, Ohio	4	18	5	175	100	312	98
Marion, Ind.		14	1	97	20	201	55
Marion, Ohio		8	4	93	45	401	40
Mason City, Iowa		3		49	(1)	195	26
Massillon, Ohio	4	25	23	144	39	254	37
Maywood, Ill.		13	3	59	20	117	39
McKeesport, Pa.	5	14	31	131	38	236	81
Medford, Mass.	1	5	7	85	45	216	34
Melrose, Mass.		1		96	8	48	8
Memphis, Tenn.	44	346	601	900	576	1,431	898
Meriden, Conn.	1	7	2	101	26	146	49
Meridian, Miss.	4	15	104	132	42	197	45
Miami, Fla.	18	317	425	1,984	1,303	1,427	725
Miami Beach, Fla.	1	25	5	278	388	617	113
Michigan City, Ind.	2	2	10	74	34	73	19
Middletown, Conn.	2	4	1	39	36	148	22
Middletown, Ohio	4	5	6	106	54	373	76
Milwaukee, Wis.	4	75	106	803	849	3,757	1,045
Minneapolis, Minn.	10	161	47	1,308	1,008	1,857	908
Mishawaka, Ind.	2	7		78	30	234	27
Mobile, Ala.	25	65	700	526	155	418	307
Moline, Ill.	2	6	1	86	38	214	58
Monroe, La.	7	20	20	138	51	193	65
Montclair, N. J.	1	3	12	96	20	148	41
Montgomery, Ala.	13	34	145	572	60	401	187
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	3	8	16	131	35	157	79
Muncie, Ind.		30	42	156	48	438	167
Muskegon, Mich.		18	8	128	148	496	128
Muskogee, Okla.	3	12	14	315	91	212	42
Nashua, N. H.		2		82	15	135	27
Nashville, Tenn.	46	306	173	1,214	610	1,187	722
New Albany, Ind.	2	8	2	91	34	172	58
Newark, N. J.	31	459	493	2,260	1,014	1,600	1,066
Newark, Ohio	1	5	2	113	49	438	54
New Bedford, Mass.	2	48	10	628	175	1,013	236
New Britain, Conn.	1	13	4	180	62	389	67
New Brunswick, N. J.	1	14	30	176	51	269	154
Newburgh, N. Y.		4	3	209	50	177	77
New Castle, Pa.		13	4	148	16	145	103
New Haven, Conn.	2	39	29	794	195	1,326	244
New London, Conn.		8	15	70	29	152	52
New Orleans, La.		409	571	1,312	833	1,371	1,174
Newport, Ky.	6	21	30	133	58	143	55
Newport, R. I.		13	14	71	42	176	53
Newport News, Va.	7	42	150	557	202	560	167
New Rochelle, N. Y.	2	7	25	117	77	122	48
Newton, Mass.		7	3	271	(1)	510	90
New York, N. Y.	346	1,737	2,897	4,950	(1)	12,726	13,021
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	29	101	354	114	324	215

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$30 and over	Under \$30	
Norfolk, Va.	48	354	317	1,309	937	1,838	841
Norristown, Pa.	1	5	23	53	10	62	56
North Bergen, N. J.	1	1	2	78	37	110	41
Norwalk, Conn.	1	4	19	62	30	166	16
Norwood, Ohio	2	11	1	107	17	153	26
Oakland, Calif.	21	777	532	2,548	613	4,833	1,744
Oak Park, Ill.	1	16	1	169	72	248	36
Ogden, Utah	2	43	37	299	261	1,182	255
Oklahoma City, Okla.	14	179	114	1,315	297	3,176	693
Omaha, Nebr.	18	78	110	690	390	1,519	735
Orange, N. J.	2	24	57	170	58	217	57
Orlando, Fla.	8	21	24	265	164	591	171
Oshkosh, Wis.	1	1	8	71	42	656	25
Ottumwa, Iowa	3	18	8	125	29	119	59
Owensboro, Ky.	2	14	14	152	77	402	104
Paducah, Ky.	1	19	45	222	41	329	87
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2	5	2	98	22	205	55
Pasadena, Calif.	3	69	28	504	418	1,195	234
Passaic, N. J.	1	17	52	227	100	284	105
Patterson, N. J.	4	42	78	551	161	418	305
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	25	46	219	132	570	149
Pensacola, Fla.	7	28	30	248	90	512	139
Peoria, Ill.	10	117	156	614	187	950	301
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1	10	5	97	(1)	438	69
Petersburg, Va.	1	21	78	139	137	435	115
Philadelphia, Pa.	152	1,002	787	4,542	1,458	1,430	2,546
Phoenix, Ariz.	8	85	62	527	251	1,668	468
Pittsburgh, Pa.	31	612	272	2,380	647	1,024	1,921
Pittsfield, Mass.	5	3	19	119	26	197	66
Plainfield, N. J.	2	2	19	64	92	310	54
Pontiac, Mich.	2	57	29	258	182	598	305
Port Arthur, Tex.	6	7	10	80	35	240	85
Port Huron, Mich.	1	6	8	106	67	368	59
Portland, Maine	1	35	12	391	174	679	179
Portland, Oreg.	14	530	224	3,069	1,423	4,438	1,433
Portsmouth, Ohio	3	20	14	149	78	437	97
Portsmouth, Va.	11	71	180	284	130	469	162
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2	4	24	143	72	332	47
Providence, R. I.	1	108	67	1,340	480	1,715	611
Pueblo, Colo.	2	41	75	368	71	416	138
Quincy, Ill.	1	10	1	98	27	522	70
Quincy, Mass.	11	11	1	214	48	438	116
Racine, Wis.	1	12	8	196	86	717	92
Raleigh, N. C.	3	8	106	187	35	147	117
Reading, Pa.	1	16	28	288	52	427	170
Revere, Mass.	1	18	6	171	34	105	135
Richmond, Ind.	2	8	15	48	42	101	40
Richmond, Va.	43	230	264	1,196	901	2,697	891
Riverside, Calif.	1	9	31	188	124	617	97
Roanoke, Va.	4	16	93	191	139	379	129
Rochester, Minn.	2	1	32	32	28	260	19
Rochester, N. Y.	8	40	67	777	273	1,663	666
Rockford, Ill.	2	15	17	216	123	714	76
Rock Island, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	9	55	98	37	318	49
Rome, Ga.	3	8	29	53	3	119	45
Rome, N. Y.	1	1	1	67	37	312	43
Royal Oak, Mich.	2	2	95	95	21	291	48
Sacramento, Calif.	8	399	94	806	780	2,132	575
Saginaw, Mich.	2	54	85	364	136	1,191	149
St. Joseph, Mo.	2	26	34	454	99	609	184
St. Louis, Mo.	87	592	1,112	1,829	(1)	5,305	2,054
St. Paul, Minn.	5	106	71	850	312	2,175	239
St. Petersburg, Fla.	6	19	28	353	218	838	87
Salem, Mass.	2	9	107	107	18	184	47

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

	City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
						\$50 and over	Under \$50	
861	Salem, Oreg.....	1	15	3	189	76	862	151
56	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	8	81	27	881	411	2,436	571
41	San Angelo, Tex.....	5	15	56	130	35	246	104
16	San Antonio, Tex.....	44	209	465	1,493	606	2,498	1,188
26	San Bernardino, Calif.....	4	67	46	436	236	755	223
1,744	San Diego, Calif.....	4	236	162	890	766	2,321	1,292
36	San Francisco, Calif.....	47	1,642	715	2,704	1,925	9,165	3,955
255	San Jose, Calif.....	1	37	12	273	50	1,608	376
693	Santa Ana, Calif.....	4	29	11	142	194	878	145
735	Santa Barbara, Calif.....	3	18	18	181	119	653	91
57	Santa Monica, Calif.....	1	86	84	669	464	1,221	293
171	Savannah, Ga.....	23	41	123	151	693	1,270	186
25	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	9	20	194	95	413	147
59	Scranton, Pa.....	1	17	63	282	107	418	205
104	Seattle, Wash.....	23	721	142	3,081	1,324	4,688	2,894
87	Sharon, Pa.....		5	6	42	26	117	18
85	Sheboygan, Wis.....		1		53	24	311	43
234	Shreveport, La.....	19	8	47	152	118	626	195
105	Sioux City, Iowa.....		40	19	402	188	875	329
305	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....		4	3	108	114	503	83
149	Somerville, Mass.....	2	25	2	393	73	300	159
139	South Bend, Ind.....	5	59	64	575	285	1,249	222
301	South Gate, Calif.....		24	6	231	138	370	98
69	Spartanburg, S. C.....	9	12	43	139	104	301	144
115	Spokane, Wash.....	8	104	5	987	189	2,077	493
2,546	Springfield, Ill.....	3	35	13	225	118	655	311
468	Springfield, Mass.....	1	15	34	378	182	649	248
1,921	Springfield, Mo.....	3	20	16	412	148	720	120
66	Springfield, Ohio.....	2	35	30	296	71	533	149
84	Stamford, Conn.....	1	11	25	189	135	305	75
305	Steubenville, Ohio.....	4	38	60	140	49	179	70
85	Stockton, Calif.....	9	240	22	620	674	1,284	426
59	Superior, Wis.....	3	1	1	77	26	340	47
179	Syracuse, N. Y.....	2	44	17	604	429	1,761	402
1,433	Tacoma, Wash.....	10	97	33	959	365	1,729	599
97	Tampa, Fla.....	17	84		839	391	1,111	346
102	Taunton, Mass.....				Only 8 months received			
47	Teaneck, N. J.....	2	2		55	14	36	17
611	Terre Haute, Ind.....	2	27	19	226	43	524	171
138	Toledo, Ohio.....	14	221	217	1,479	727	2,890	731
70	Topeka, Kans.....	1	29	7	480	81	735	296
116	Torrington, Conn.....				51	14	103	17
92	Trenton, N. J.....	2	71	73	627	240	523	287
117	Troy, N. Y.....	1	13	25	332	115	163	138
170	Tucson, Ariz.....	2	45	48	284	288	1,212	177
135	Tulsa, Okla.....	12	163	70	1,245	740	1,780	525
40	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	9	18	103	194	108	279	67
891	Tyler, Tex.....	10		30	87	14	201	56
97	Union City, N. J.....		4		197	74	144	85
129	University City, Mo.....		5		106	74	181	27
19	Upper Darby, Pa.....		16	16	191	49	313	54
666	Utica, N. Y.....	1	8	9	230	126	527	153
76	Waco, Tex.....	8	7	130	172	57	562	107
49	Waltham, Mass.....		2	1	91	32	359	40
	Warren, Ohio.....	2	28	12	169	66	410	78
45	Warwick, R. I.....		4	1	60	87	171	33
43	Washington, D. C.....	96	587	683	2,836	1,444	4,306	1,970
48	Washington, Pa.....	1	3	2	164	22	82	61
575	Waterbury, Conn.....	1	17	9	344	110	353	148
149	Waterloo, Iowa.....	5	22	4	226	47	728	139
	Watertown, Mass.....		5	3	93	36	121	25
2,094	Watertown, N. Y.....		5	111	61	343	343	56
239	Waukegan, Ill.....		17	10	63	43	155	59
87	Wausau, Wis.....			2	38	17	260	29
47	Wauwatosa, Wis.....		1		39	14	134	9

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
West Allis, Wis.		5	3	56	33	566	46
West Hartford, Conn.		1		59	31	87	48
West Haven, Conn.	1	12	2	126	34	81	20
West New York, N. J.		4	1	85	22	54	44
West Orange, N. J.	1	5	1	43	37	93	17
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	24	87	273	183	495	116
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	17	7	224	36	168	59
White Plains, N. Y.	1	3	58	88	63	246	87
Wichita, Kans.	6	33	29	845	202	1,505	208
Wichita Falls, Tex.	5	22	72	280	206	887	232
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	13	14	128	106	257	122
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		9	9	89	16	115	37
Williamsport, Pa.		4	4	90	26	337	49
Wilmington, Del.	10	103	13	557	356	1,198	379
Wilmington, N. C.	6	40	642	306	117	436	111
Winston-Salem, N. C.	8	41	204	466	173	557	184
Woodbridge, N. J.	1	6	3	88	24	104	28
Woonsocket, R. I.	2	5	2	180	30	238	64
Worcester, Mass.			Only 10 months received				
Wyandotte, Mich.		5		64	27	184	52
Yakima, Wash.	1	19	13	277	284	1,104	216
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	21	21	248	47	809	176
York, Pa.		21	14	140	64	551	129
Youngstown, Ohio.	13	173	58	590	124	992	374
Zanesville, Ohio.		34	6	212	50	361	118

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data

More than \$96,000,000 was taken by thieves during 1946 in 295 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants representing a combined population of 32,865,574 covered in an analysis of supplementary crime reports received by the F B I. The figures include 26,484 robberies at an average value of \$160 per holdup, 142,032 burglaries in which the average value of the loot was \$133, 84,252 automobile thefts at \$638 per car and 326,878 larcenies with an average of \$59 per crime. The police, on the other hand, recovered 94.7 percent of the stolen cars and 21.3 percent of other stolen property.

The heaviest robbery increases in 1946 were among those involving business establishments. These crimes rose 45.0 percent in the 295 cities represented in the following tabulations. As a result of a 15.2 percent increase in the total number of robberies and an 8.8 percent increase in the average value of property stolen per offense, the total loot taken in robberies rose 26.1 percent in 1946.

Increases were recorded in burglaries of all types as follows: Residence—night, 11.9 percent; residence—day, 6.2 percent; nonresidence—night, 10.0 percent; and nonresidence—day, 12.4 percent. These increases were accompanied by a 12.7 percent increase in the

value of property stolen in the average burglary with the result that the total value of property stolen in burglaries in 1946 showed a rise of 24.2 percent.

All types of larceny increased except pocket-picking and purse-snatching which represent only 4 percent of the total thefts. The largest increase among larcenies was for shoplifting which rose 33.5 percent in 1946. The total larcenies in the 295 cities represented in this study increased 8.4 percent and the average value of the property stolen rose 9.3 percent. This resulted in a 17.5 percent increase in the total value of the property taken in larceny cases.

The decrease in the number of automobile theft cases (5.8 percent) was nearly offset by the increase in the average value of the car taken (5.5 percent) with the result that the total value of automobiles stolen showed a decline in 1946 of only 0.7 percent.

January-December	1945	1946
Number of automobiles stolen	89,445	84,252
Number of automobiles recovered	84,983	79,748
Percent recovered	95.0	94.7

Forcible rapes which constituted 64.6 percent of the 4,143 rape cases reported by the 295 cities represented in this study increased 4.0 percent while statutory cases (no force used—victim under age of consent) increased 9.7 percent.

TABLE 36.—Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, 1945-46; 295 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 32,865,574

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1945	1946	
RAPE			
Total	3,909	4,143	+6.0
Forcible	2,573	2,677	+4.0
Statutory	1,336	1,466	+9.7
ROBBERY			
Total	22,995	26,464	+15.2
Highway	16,930	18,093	+6.9
Commercial house	3,410	4,994	+46.5
Oil station	655	888	+35.6
Chain store	86	168	+95.3
Residence	994	1,181	+18.8
Bank	38	26	-31.6
Miscellaneous	882	1,134	+28.6

Although the 295 cities represented showed a decrease in bank robberies, other available information indicates a substantial increase in bank robberies for the Nation as a whole, many occurring in the smaller communities from which supplementary returns are not received.

TABLE 36.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, 1945-46; 295 cities over 25,000 in population; total population 32,865,574—Continued*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1945	1946	
BURGLARY—BREAKING OR ENTERING			
Total	128,982	142,032	+10.1
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	36,402	40,738	+11.9
Committed during day	17,921	19,034	+6.2
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	60,284	76,230	+10.0
Committed during day	5,375	6,040	+12.4
LARCENY—THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT) (Grouped according to value of article stolen)			
Total	301,659	326,878	+8.4
\$50 and over	63,634	75,138	+18.1
\$5 to \$50	191,901	207,087	+7.9
Under \$5	46,124	44,653	-3.2
LARCENY—THEFT (Grouped as to type of offense)			
Total	301,659	326,878	+8.4
Pocket-picking	5,421	5,169	-4.6
Purse-snatching	8,910	7,901	-11.3
Shoplifting	8,347	11,143	+33.5
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	49,594	59,204	+19.4
Auto accessories	34,805	40,016	+15.0
Bicycles	52,282	52,863	+1.1
All others	142,300	150,582	+5.8

TABLE 37.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, 1945-46; 295 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,865,574*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1945	1946	Percent change	1945	1946	Percent change	1945	1946	Percent change
Total	343,081	379,646	+8.7	\$39,098,622	\$56,163,661	+7.9	\$164	\$166	+1.3
Robbery	22,995	26,484	+15.2	3,368,809	4,246,681	+26.1	147	160	+8.8
Burglary	128,982	142,032	+10.1	15,205,780	18,889,638	+24.2	118	133	+12.7
Larceny-theft	301,659	326,878	+8.4	16,371,597	19,238,999	+17.5	54	59	+9.3
Auto theft	89,445	84,252	-5.8	54,182,436	63,788,343	-7	605	638	+5.5

TABLE 38.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, 1945-46; 294 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,692,509*

[Population figures are from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	1945			1946		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total	88,081,719	59,198,805	67.2	95,129,384	58,885,904	61.9
Currency, notes, etc.	11,587,713	1,970,370	17.0	13,437,592	2,139,914	15.9
Jewelry and precious metals	7,039,491	1,597,207	22.7	8,515,902	1,675,149	19.7
Furs	1,469,616	178,201	12.1	1,873,943	196,412	10.5
Clothing	3,167,497	690,554	20.9	4,508,384	816,289	18.1
Locally stolen automobiles	53,562,252	51,135,802	95.5	53,383,569	49,997,747	93.7
Miscellaneous	11,235,150	3,656,671	32.5	13,409,904	4,060,393	30.3

OFFENSES KNOWN - RURAL AREAS 1945-1946

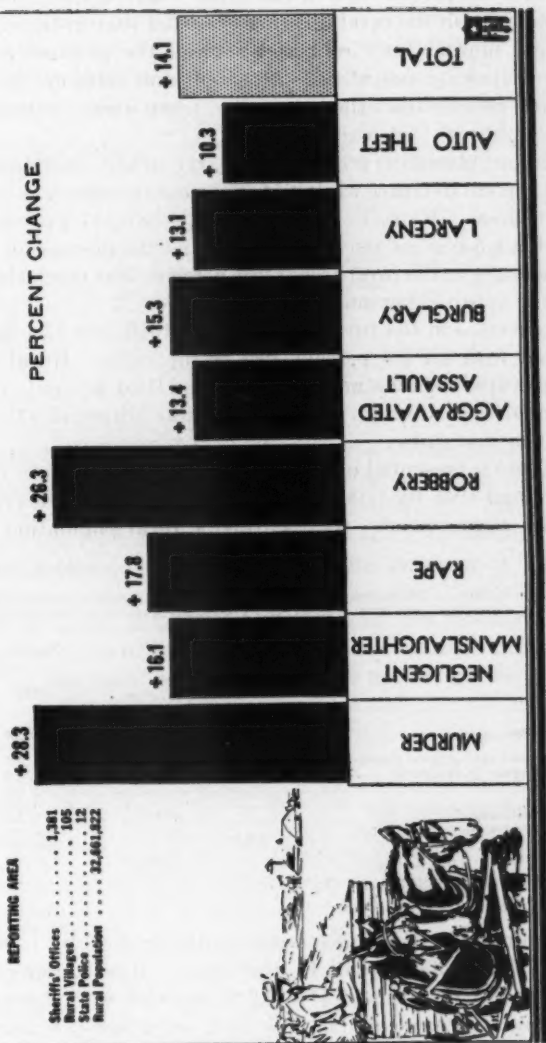


Figure 14.



Rural Crime Trends, 1945-46

Crime in the rural areas rose 14.1 percent during 1946 as compared with a 7.4 percent rise in the urban communities, and in each crime classification the rural upswing exceeded that in the cities. As in the cities, murders and robberies showed the greatest increase but the rural upswing (murder, 28.3 percent and robbery, 26.3 percent) was much greater than the rise in the urban areas (murder, 17.3 percent and robbery, 15.6 percent).

In one classification, auto theft, the urban communities reported a 4.9 percent decrease while a 10.3 percent increase was registered in the rural areas. Rapes in the rural areas were up 17.8 percent as compared with a 4.5 percent rise in the cities, and the increase in negligent manslaughters in the rural areas (16.1 percent) was much sharper than that in the urban communities (6.4 percent).

Larcenies in the rural areas during 1946 rose 13.1 percent as compared with an 8.6 percent rise in the cities. Rural burglaries and aggravated assaults increased 15.3 and 13.4 percent, respectively, as compared with urban increases in these crimes of 11.3 and 11.4 percent in that order.

There is presented in table 39 the number of offenses reported during 1945 and 1946 by 1,381 sheriffs, 105 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations, representing a rural population of 32,661,822.

TABLE 39.—*Trends in offenses known, rural areas, 1945-46*

[Based on reports of 1,381 sheriffs, 105 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations representing a combined population of 32,661,822. Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1945	1946	
Total.....	130,846	149,330	+14.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,657	2,126	+28.3
Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,220	1,416	+16.1
Rape.....	3,166	3,730	+17.8
Robbery.....	4,801	6,065	+26.3
Aggravated assault.....	9,743	11,048	+13.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	36,634	42,241	+15.3
Larceny—steal.....	53,781	60,822	+13.1
Auto theft.....	19,844	21,882	+10.3

Rural Crime Rates, 1946

The number of offenses reported during 1946 by 1,487 sheriffs, 114 rural village officers and 12 State police organizations representing a combined population of 34,316,620, together with the rate per 100,000 inhabitants is presented in table 40 in order that the information might be available to the administrators of law enforcement agencies policing the rural areas and other interested individuals.

It will be seen that generally the rural rates for offenses against the person are comparable to the national averages for urban communities while the other offense classes are generally lower in the rural areas.

It should be observed, however, that some incompleteness probably exists in the rural reporting with reference to the less serious crimes. Some of the rural agencies whose reports are included in table 40 list very few crimes and it is likely that some of the reports are based on arrest records rather than on a record of offenses reported. The figures, therefore, should be considered conservative.

TABLE 40.—*Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, 1946*

[Based on reports of 1,487 sheriffs, 114 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations representing a combined population of 34,316,620. Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known.....	2,391	1,570	4,006	6,563	12,091	44,561	64,514	23,242
Rate per 100,000.....	6.97	4.58	11.67	19.1	35.2	129.9	188.0	67.7

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States

The available data concerning crimes committed in Territories and possessions of the United States are presented in table 41. Included are the figures for the First Judicial District of Alaska; Honolulu City and the counties of Honolulu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui in the Territory of Hawaii; the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z.; and Puerto Rico. The tabulation is based on offenses reported by law enforcement officials policing both the urban and rural areas except that the data for Honolulu City has been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 41.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, 1946*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

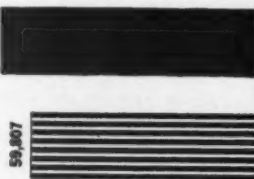
Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska: First Judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known.....	7	3	7	19	24	32	1
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 73,276; number of offenses known.....	2	2	13	123	11	223	25
Honolulu City, population, 179,326; number of offenses known.....	14	64	100	1,040	330	1,960	429
Honolulu County, population, 78,808; number of offenses known.....	2	16	17	194	40	178	61
Kauai County, population, 35,818; number of offenses known.....			5	27	8	71	14
Maui County, population, 55,980; number of offenses known.....	2	1	7	108	32	241	12
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known.....	2	37	15	166	128	1,088	71
Puerto Rico: population, 1,869,256; number of offenses known.....	294	90	716	1,872	583	5,254	59

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States

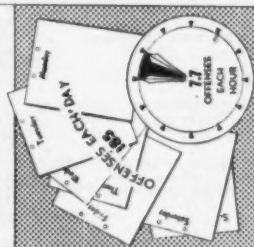
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON



67,512

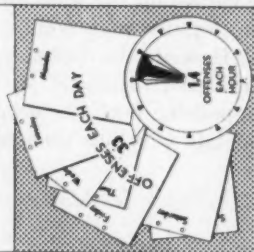


Aggravated Assault



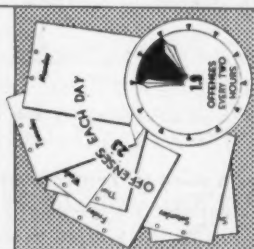
Rape

11,537



Murder

6,847



**Negligent
Manslaughter**

4,387

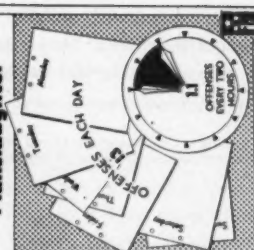


FIGURE 15.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1945-46

By the end of 1946 serious crime in the United States soared to an estimated 1,685,203, the largest total recorded in the past decade. During the average day, 36 persons were slain, 33 were raped, and 185 others feloniously assaulted.

Although a comparatively small percentage of the total offenses were classed as violent crimes against persons it is observed that every 5.7 minutes in 1946 there was a criminal homicide, rape, or assault with intent to kill.

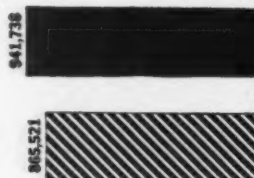
Each average day left 172 persons robbed, 981 burglaries on the police records, 630 cars stolen, in addition to 2,580 miscellaneous larcenies of various types. The estimates are based on monthly reports received from over 2,200 cities representing a combined population in excess of 67,000,000. Although the larceny classification includes thefts of property of small value the estimated total of major crimes does not include many miscellaneous serious offenses, such as embezzlement, fraud, arson, receiving stolen property, carrying concealed weapons, and the like. It is, therefore, believed that the estimated totals as presented in table 42 are conservative.

TABLE 42.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1945-46*

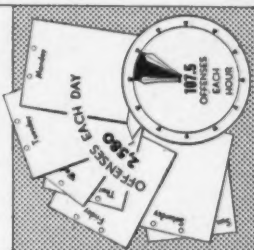
Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1945	1946	Number	Percent
Total	1,565,541	1,685,203	+119,662	+7.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,847	8,442	+1,595	+23.3
Manslaughter by negligence.....	4,387	4,701	+314	+7.2
Rape.....	11,537	12,117	+580	+5.0
Robbery.....	64,279	62,782	-1,497	-2.3
Aggravated assault.....	80,807	67,512	-13,295	-16.5
Burglary.....	321,672	357,991	+36,319	+11.3
Larceny.....	865,521	941,738	+76,217	+8.8
Auto theft.....	241,491	229,920	-11,571	-4.8

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States

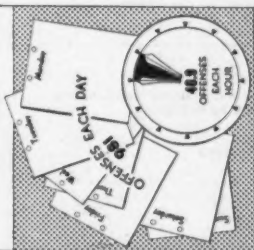
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY



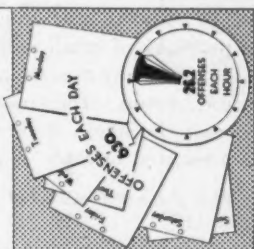
Larceny



Burglary



Auto Theft



Robbery

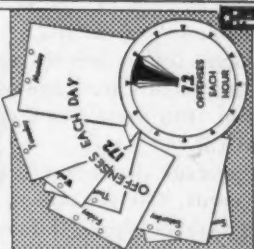


FIGURE 16.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

During 1946 the FBI examined 645,431 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institutions have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined exceeded the 543,852 prints handled during 1945 by 18.7 percent. In fact, the arrest records examined last year exceeded the number received during any year of the past decade. The arrest records received during the past 10-year period numbered as follows:

Year	Number of arrests	Year	Number of arrests
1937	530,153	1942	585,988
1938	554,376	1943	490,764
1939	576,920	1944	488,979
1940	609,013	1945	543,852
1941	630,568	1946	645,431

The figures for the separate sexes and selected age groups are presented in tables 46 and 47.

The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged

More than 41 percent (266,137) of the records examined during 1946 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft numbered 188,916, constituting 29.3 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Of the 645,431 arrest records examined, 10.7 percent represented the arrests of women. Female arrest prints decreased 18.3 percent, from 84,144 during 1945 to 68,742 in 1946.

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males numbered 576,689, a 25.4 percent increase over the 459,708 records received during 1945.

TABLE 43.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, 1946*

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	645,451	576,689	68,762	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide	8,490	5,781	2,709	1.3	1.0	1.0
Robbery	12,930	12,106	824	2.0	3.1	1.3
Assault	51,223	46,925	4,298	7.9	8.1	6.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	35,003	34,130	873	5.4	5.9	1.3
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	56,718	49,390	7,328	8.8	8.6	10.7
Auto theft	90,459	20,024	428	14.0	3.5	.6
Embezzlement and fraud	12,787	11,476	1,311	2.0	2.0	1.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,198	2,886	312	.5	.5	.5
Arson	709	626	83	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,387	5,519	868	1.0	1.0	1.3
Rape	8,306	8,306	—	1.3	1.4	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,351	3,935	6,416	1.6	.7	9.2
Other sex offenses	10,356	12,656	3,600	2.5	2.2	5.2
Narcotic drug laws	2,807	2,522	285	.4	.4	.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	12,065	11,565	500	1.9	2.0	.7
Offenses against family and children	11,337	10,628	709	1.8	1.8	1.0
Liquor laws	7,086	6,113	973	1.1	1.1	1.4
Driving while intoxicated	30,990	29,777	1,213	4.8	5.1	1.7
Road and driving laws	8,544	6,412	132	1.0	1.1	.2
Parking violations	81	79	2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	5,743	5,562	180	.9	1.0	.3
Disorderly conduct	44,299	38,480	5,819	6.9	6.7	8.5
Drunkenness	150,768	137,883	12,885	23.3	23.9	18.7
Vagrancy	36,951	29,348	7,603	5.7	5.1	11.0
Gambling	12,984	12,061	923	2.0	2.1	1.3
Suspicion	42,871	38,452	4,419	6.7	6.7	6.6
Not stated	4,870	3,903	967	.7	.7	1.0
All other offenses	20,484	24,142	5,342	3.2	4.2	7.8

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Age

During 1946, and for the first time since 1938, age 21 predominated in the frequency of arrests. Age 19 was first during the years 1939–41 and during the years 1942–43 age 18 stood out in first place. During the last two war years, 1944–45, more persons aged 17 were arrested than any other age group. For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1946 are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests
21	30,159
22	29,035
23	27,585
24	25,436
20	24,539

The frequency of male arrests followed the same pattern as above in the frequency of arrests. Arrests for females showed the largest number occurring at age 22 followed by ages 21, 23, 19, and 24 in that order.

During the past 10 years for males and females combined the age groups predominated in the order indicated in the following tabulation:

1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
22	21	19	19	19	18	18	17	17	21
21	22	18	21	18	19	17	18	18	22
23	23	22	22	21	21	19	19	21	23
19	18	21	18	20	20	22	21	22	24
18	19	23	23	23	22	20	22	19	20

As a group, males under 21 arrested in 1946 showed little change from 1945 (+1.6 percent) while females in this age group declined 33.1 percent, but even so the number of girls under 21 arrested in 1946 (13,542) exceeded the 1941 figure by 40 percent, while males under 21 (95,245) fell short of the 1941 total by 5.8 percent. In this connection it may be remembered that the rise in juvenile crime among girls during the early war years was much more pronounced than the increase in the arrests of males under 21, and despite a 10.6 percent decrease in arrests of females under 21 during 1945 and the marked decline in 1946, the frequency of arrests for females in this lower age group was still at an unusually high level as compared with the last peacetime year.

During 1946, males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted numbered 108,787, constituting 16.9 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 112,215 (17.3 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 221,002 (34.2 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 103,725 (16.1 percent). The resultant total is 324,727 (50.3 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

Youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property as indicated by the following figures: During 1946 there were 154,234 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 48,586 (31.5 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1946 34.2 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 54.5 percent of those charged with robbery, 60.4 percent of those charged with burglary, 46.0 percent of those charged with larceny, and 74.6 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half (51.5 percent) of all crimes against property during 1946 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

Number of Males Arrested - Ages 16 to 24

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1946

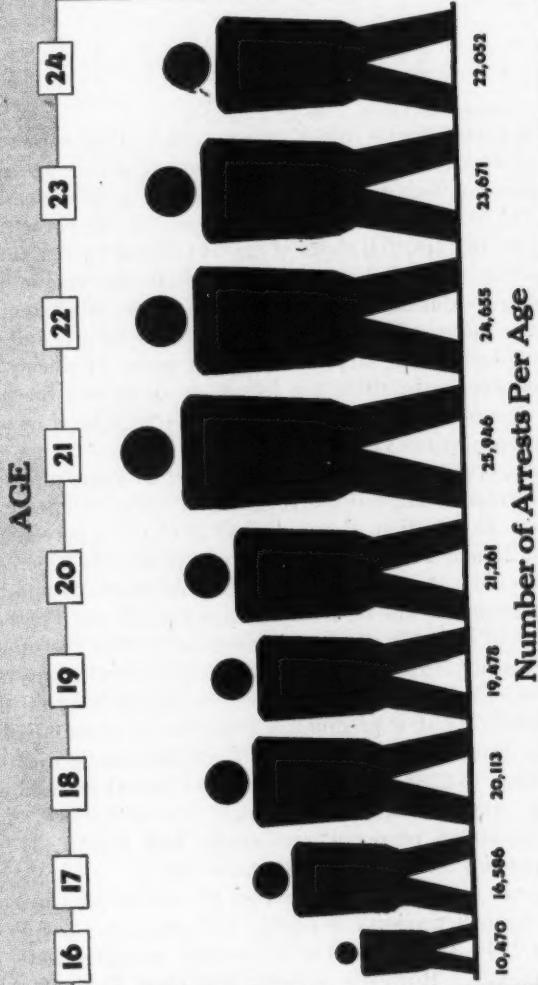


FIGURE 17.

FIGURE 17.

TABLE 44.—Arrests by age groups, 1946

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Total, all ages	Offense charged	Age												50 and over	Not known				
		Un- der 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29			30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
945,430	Total	3,859	4,309	11,481	18,317	32,417	28,995	94,339	90,199	93,577	85,436	103,725	83,956	94,540	96,718	43,578	56,773	1,435	
6,480	Criminal homicide	31	38	82	108	155	192	205	290	268	279	266	964	824	852	438	637	27	
15,990	Robbery	114	495	794	1,319	1,328	1,238	1,326	1,681	1,320	1,184	1,056	3,675	2,168	2,131	739	432	36	
51,853	Assault	92	375	709	1,202	1,351	1,081	1,237	2,254	2,068	2,169	2,064	8,824	8,064	6,830	4,674	4,068	74	
35,003	Burglary—breaking or entering	185	955	2,493	2,902	2,806	2,623	2,810	2,865	2,810	2,643	2,364	4,983	3,266	2,499	889	877	65	
56,718	Larceny—larceny	837	684	1,883	2,947	3,409	2,923	2,807	2,965	2,810	2,564	2,267	6,669	6,260	5,227	3,566	2,847	99	
20,452	Auto theft	350	570	1,507	1,948	2,325	1,907	1,663	1,641	1,266	1,118	908	2,754	1,163	665	330	140	36	
12,787	Embezzlement and fraud	13	22	67	161	245	314	306	413	483	458	461	2,254	2,330	2,068	1,772	1,022	101	
3,198	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	12	13	51	107	135	121	130	112	117	123	132	492	459	390	283	208	3	
709	Arson	6	5	23	31	24	20	16	29	35	28	17	117	122	111	64	52	2	
6,337	Forgery and counterfeiting	26	26	98	203	276	266	325	327	330	266	266	1,169	912	644	542	355	356	4
10,831	Rape	3	46	211	334	499	602	513	667	461	473	479	1,535	1,019	686	382	236	418	12
16,556	Prostitution and commercialized vice	3	8	41	117	298	379	625	714	696	599	2,185	1,484	1,132	700	423	451	21	22
3,807	Other sex offenses	31	33	133	242	520	552	647	833	872	781	736	3,013	2,409	3,191	2,71	916	574	3
12,065	Narcotic drug laws	14	29	33	93	103	106	131	141	126	126	126	520	409	319	272	202	211	15
11,327	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1	2	8	34	70	137	200	302	354	408	438	2,616	2,518	1,546	1,03	703	514	14
7,096	Offenses against family and children	5	12	30	71	130	146	187	228	266	294	219	1,130	1,060	1,019	798	292	394	25
30,960	Liquor laws	4	11	41	110	202	245	268	304	311	268	219	1,130	1,060	1,019	798	292	394	25
6,944	Driving while intoxicated	1	7	19	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	4,879	3,879	3,879	3,879	3,879	3,879	14
2,743	Road and driving laws	4	14	55	130	244	236	310	373	330	323	301	1,091	757	579	379	239	315	1
44,390	Parking violations	28	64	331	869	1,580	1,660	1,925	2,506	2,454	2,263	1,991	7,802	5,894	4,992	3,623	2,619	3,691	16
150,678	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	66	114	237	723	1,465	1,222	2,846	4,385	4,368	4,415	4,325	19,742	20,118	22,546	21,083	17,133	24,779	66
36,851	Disorderly conduct	66	118	538	1,268	1,223	1,223	1,701	1,675	1,945	1,974	1,732	4,479	5,496	4,073	3,024	3,172	2,779	164
13,944	Drunkenness	10	11	43	73	133	124	155	271	288	321	359	1,906	2,375	2,141	1,714	1,343	1,629	26
49,871	Vagrancy	382	433	982	2,170	2,197	1,943	2,093	2,403	2,355	2,068	2,011	7,355	5,853	4,035	2,858	2,331	2,426	122
4,570	Gambling	6	16	16	80	156	135	166	205	198	166	166	4,560	3,536	2,962	1,917	1,387	1,804	66
4,570	Suspicion	6	16	16	80	156	135	166	205	198	166	166	4,560	3,536	2,962	1,917	1,387	1,804	66
29,454	Not stated	716	757	1,286	1,476	1,535	1,390	1,341	1,551	1,576	1,216	1,106	4,560	3,536	2,962	1,917	1,387	1,804	66
	All other offenses																		

Number of Females Arrested - Ages 16 to 24

JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1946

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS

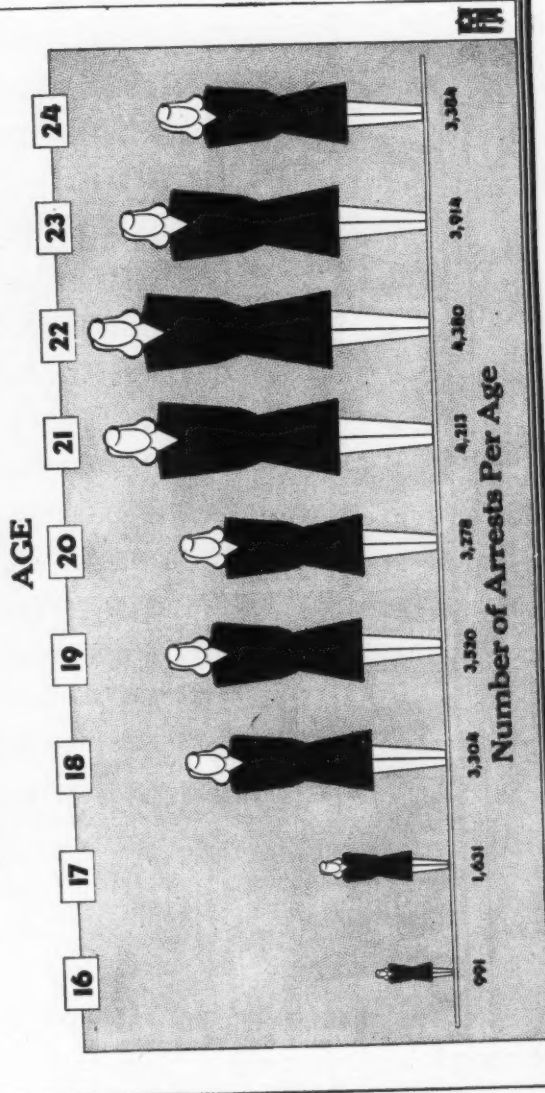


FIGURE 18.

TABLE 45.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, 1946

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percent-age under 18 years of age	Percent-age under 21 years of age	Total percent-age under 25 years of age
Total	645,431	37,833	108,787	221,002	5.9	16.9	34.3
Criminal homicide.....	6,480	256	808	1,911	4.0	12.5	29.5
Robbery.....	18,980	1,463	5,366	10,348	7.7	28.3	54.5
Assault.....	51,283	1,238	5,486	14,484	2.4	10.7	28.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	35,003	7,535	14,432	21,134	21.5	41.2	60.4
Larceny—steal.....	56,718	6,351	15,481	26,107	11.2	27.3	46.0
Auto theft.....	30,452	4,435	10,330	15,263	21.7	50.5	74.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,787	263	1,128	2,963	2.1	8.8	23.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,198	183	569	1,053	5.7	17.8	32.9
Arson.....	709	65	125	234	9.2	17.6	33.0
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	6,387	357	1,155	2,403	5.6	18.1	37.6
Rape.....	8,308	644	2,158	4,138	7.8	26.0	49.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,351	169	1,221	3,855	1.6	11.9	37.6
Other sex offenses.....	10,356	439	2,158	5,380	2.7	13.3	33.1
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,907	45	347	871	1.6	12.4	31.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	12,085	695	2,268	4,822	5.8	18.7	40.0
Offenses against family and children.....	11,337	45	452	1,954	.4	4.0	17.3
Liquor laws.....	7,086	118	584	1,461	1.7	8.2	20.6
Driving while intoxicated.....	30,960	166	1,640	6,436	.5	5.3	20.8
Road and driving laws.....	6,544	210	1,153	2,855	3.2	17.6	43.6
Parking violations.....	81	4	7	19	4.0	8.6	23.5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	5,748	212	1,092	2,329	3.7	17.5	40.6
Disorderly conduct.....	44,399	1,412	6,395	15,612	3.2	14.4	35.2
Drunkennes.....	150,788	1,052	7,487	24,980	.7	5.0	16.6
Vagrancy.....	39,951	1,990	7,289	14,419	5.4	19.7	39.0
Gambling.....	12,984	137	549	1,798	1.1	4.2	13.9
Suspicion.....	42,971	3,967	10,200	19,134	9.2	23.7	44.5
Not stated.....	4,570	147	606	1,387	3.2	13.3	30.4
All other offenses.....	29,494	4,235	8,401	13,652	14.4	28.5	46.3

TABLE 46.—Arrests, selected age groups, 1937-46, males

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Years	Number of arrests					Percent change from previous year				
	Total	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25 and over	Total	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25 and over
1937.....	484,177	31,218	56,146	70,266	316,866					
1938.....	516,596	33,907	63,850	86,369	331,931	+6.7	+8.6	+13.7	+9.0	+4.8
1939.....	533,102	36,097	65,507	83,603	347,263	+3.2	+6.5	+2.6	-3.2	+4.6
1940.....	557,063	33,111	64,810	81,796	376,896	+4.5	-8.3	-1.1	-2.2	+8.5
1941.....	572,769	34,408	66,689	75,175	395,562	+2.8	+3.9	+2.9	-8.1	+5.0
1942.....	515,635	33,746	63,672	62,376	355,257	-10.0	-1.9	-4.5	-17.0	-10.2
1943.....	411,648	41,643	48,346	46,949	274,642	-30.3	+23.4	-24.1	-28.2	-22.7
1944.....	405,379	40,892	44,234	48,817	271,165	-1.5	-1.8	-8.5	+4.6	-1.3
1945.....	459,708	44,667	49,083	58,623	306,932	+13.4	+9.2	+11.0	+20.1	+13.2
1946.....	578,689	34,393	60,852	96,324	387,666	+25.4	-23.0	+24.0	+64.3	+25.1

1 Total figures include arrests age unknown.

TRENDS IN ARRESTS

SELECTED AGE GROUPS - MALE AND FEMALE

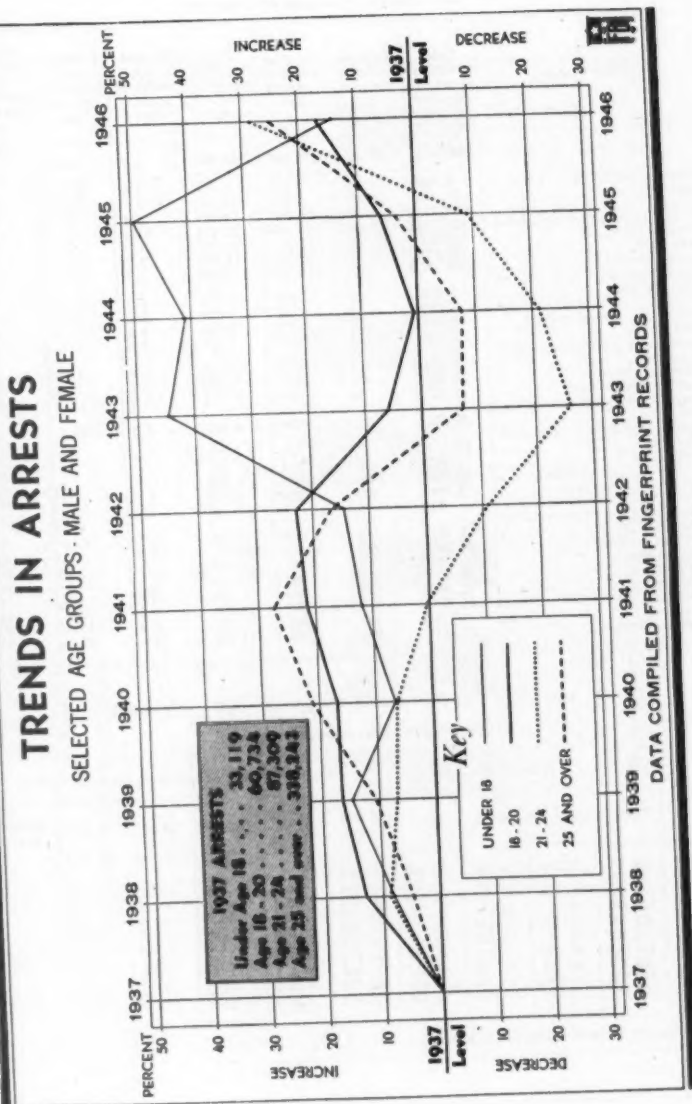


Figure 19.

TABLE 47.—*Arrests, selected age groups, 1937-46, females*

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Years	Number of arrests					Percent change from previous year				
	Total ¹	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25 and over	Total	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25 and over
1937.....	35,976	1,901	4,588	8,043	21,377					
1938.....	37,780	1,897	4,771	8,540	22,527	+5.0	-0.2	+4.0	+6.2	+5.4
1939.....	43,918	1,946	5,307	9,748	26,734	+16.0	+2.6	+11.2	+14.1	+18.7
1940.....	51,950	2,221	6,156	11,147	32,369	+18.6	+14.1	+16.0	+14.4	+21.1
1941.....	57,799	2,662	7,013	12,495	35,490	+11.3	+19.9	+13.9	+12.1	+9.6
1942.....	70,353	4,176	10,892	18,290	39,877	+21.7	+53.9	+55.3	+22.4	+12.4
1943.....	79,192	6,241	16,051	17,795	38,942	+12.5	+49.4	+47.4	+16.4	-2.3
1944.....	83,000	5,798	16,838	19,849	41,050	+5.7	-7.1	+4.9	+11.5	+5.4
1945.....	84,144	4,899	15,347	20,780	43,060	+7	-15.5	-8.9	+4.7	+4.9
1946.....	68,742	3,440	10,102	15,891	39,128	-18.3	-29.8	-34.2	-23.5	-9.1

¹ Total figures include arrests age unknown.**Criminal Repeaters**

Of all the 645,431 arrest records examined, 350,066 (54.2 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. For males the percentage having prior records was 56.1 and for females the percentage was 39.0. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the Civil Identification Files of the FBI.

Arrests Outside of State of Birth

The 1940 decennial census indicates that 22.4 percent of the native population resided outside of their State of birth. Tabulation of similar information from the fingerprint records disclosed that 56.4 percent of all the persons arrested and fingerprinted during 1946 were arrested outside of their State of birth. The figures for males and females were generally quite similar, for males 56.6 percent and for females 54.4 percent.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 19,793, members of the white race represented 478,211 of the 645,431 arrest records received, while 159,172 were Negroes, 5,700 were Indians, 432 Chinese, 140 Japanese and 1,776 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 48.—Percentage of persons arrested with previous fingerprint records, 1946

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	77.6	Disorderly conduct	48.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	65.7	All other offenses	47.9
Vagrancy	63.3	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	47.7
Drunkenness	62.9	Offenses against family and children	47.4
Embezzlement and fraud	62.7	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	46.4
Robbery	61.0	Prostitution and commercialized vice	45.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	57.4	Rape	44.8
Larceny— theft	54.9	Criminal homicide	42.3
Assault	51.7	Driving while intoxicated	42.1
Gambling	51.5	Parking violations ¹	42.0
Auto theft	50.8	Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	40.6
Liquor laws	50.1	Other sex offenses	39.2
Suspicion	50.0	Violation of road and driving laws	33.5
Arson	48.8		

¹ Only 81 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 49.—Arrests by race, 1946

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense charged	Total, all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	845,431	473,911	159,172	5,700	432	146	1,776
Criminal homicide	8,480	3,559	2,871	23	5	2	20
Robbery	13,980	11,503	7,318	91	16	3	49
Assault	51,333	29,173	21,662	246	19	7	176
Burglary—breaking or entering	35,003	24,936	9,796	172	11	6	82
Larceny— theft	56,718	38,431	17,862	278	16	5	126
Auto theft	20,492	17,199	3,046	171	1	4	31
Embezzlement and fraud	12,787	10,986	1,732	37	6	1	25
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,198	2,187	1,023	7	3		8
Arson	709	533	163	8	2		3
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,357	5,365	955	52	2	2	11
Rape	8,306	5,887	2,313	59	5	2	42
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,251	6,401	3,719	97	7	1	26
Other sex offenses	16,258	13,332	2,801	70	11	5	37
Narcotic drug laws	2,807	1,773	903	7	96	4	24
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	12,065	5,949	6,010	33	10	2	61
Offenses against family and children	11,327	9,565	1,713	35		1	13
Liquor laws	7,098	4,311	2,702	49	7	2	15
Driving while intoxicated	30,980	28,018	2,629	222	4	8	79
Road and driving laws	6,544	5,235	1,276	24	2	3	4
Parking violations	81	63	18				
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,743	4,238	1,459	27	1	1	16
Disorderly conduct	44,299	32,118	11,736	326	11	13	95
Drunkenness	150,788	126,147	21,449	2,771	25	10	366
Vagrancy	36,951	28,187	8,197	430	15	9	113
Gambling	12,964	6,017	6,645	10	92	37	163
Suspicion	42,971	30,487	12,173	208	13	2	88
Not stated	4,570	3,438	1,039	62	4		27
All other offenses	29,494	23,203	5,962	185	48	10	76

Percent

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufac-

turing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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